The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Additional Statements Regarding the San Juan Boundary.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

Straw Bidders for Mail Contracts Balked by the Postmaster General.

THE INDIANS BECOMING CIVILIZED.

Explanation in Behalf of the Ku-Klux Investigating Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN JUAN BOUNDARY.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The examination of the State Department documents relative to the San Juan boundary show that the Fremont map, now making so much talk in Canada, and some in England, was twice called to the notice of the authorities by English officials—first by the English Commissioners appointed to adjust the boundary, and afterward by Lord Russell, through Lord Lyons, and in both cases the fact that it related alone to the country explored by Fremont, and not to a question of boundary, was fully pointed out. It also appears that our government has knowledge of a map printed at London in 1849, three years after the ratification of the treaty, by one of the best known English map-publishers, on which all the islands of the San Juan group were colored so as to indicate that they belonged to the United States. This map is entitled "Map of Vancouver's Island and Adjacent Coast, Compiled from Surveys of Vancouver's, Kellet, Sampson, Galiua Valdez, &c., &c., &c., by J. Arrowsmith, 10 Soho Square, London." In 1856 the Hudson Bay Company called Arrowsmith to account for his first map, when he claimed that he had never indicated any boundary by it until after seeing the Fremont map of 1852, when he printed an edition with the altered boundary to conform with that. The government is aware, however, that for four years this London map, from publishers of acknowledged authority, and compiled from the best English authorities, was undisputed, and conformed throughout to the American claims.

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

The statement that Sergeant-at-Arms French has attempted to prevent the attendance of Democratic witnesses, by telegraphing them it was not necessary to come, is erroneous. The case cited was that of Hardiman, of Georgia. He first declined to come on account of sickness, and on July 11 sent word he could come. It was then supposed by Judge Poland that the committee would adjourn on July 18, and as there were witnesses enough to occupy the time till then, he directed Mr. French to telegraph Hardiman not to come. No other Democratic witnesses received notice not to come, but about twenty who were summoned dodged all attempts to get them here. Among those were F. N. Strudwick, reported Chief of the Klan in Orange County, N. C. He has made three requests for delay, then came here, but left the day he was to have been examined. W. L. Sorders, reported Chief for the State of North Carolina, has refused to appear. Plato Durham, Chief for another county in the same State, and Mr. Avery, of Spartansburg, S. C., left the city without leave. A. R. Wright, of Georgia, has failed, and Hon. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, as well as ten or twelve others.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Republican members of the Congressional Ku-Klux Investigation Committee deny that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has countermanded the subpoenas issued to certain witnesses, at the request of a Democratic member of the committee, and notified them that they need not appear. One of the Democratic witnesses, Mr. Hardman, of Georgia, was excused in consequence of want of time for his examination before the date appointed for the recess, July 18; but this was the only case of the kind. It is further stated that the leader of the Ku-Klux in Orange County, North Carolina, F. N. Strudwick, the impeacher of Governor Holden, asked three several times for delay. Finally he came to Washington and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms. A day previous to the time for examination he left the city, without leave or excuse. He was again summoned, but asked for further time, saying he was sick. He has not appeared before the committee. W. L. Saunders, the reported State Chief of the Ku-Klux of North Carolina, was also summoned, and asked for further time. Plato Durham, alleged to be the Grand Chief of the Ku-Klux in Cleveland County, N. C., declined to come till after August 1. [illegible] Guyon, supposed to be connected with the Ku-Klux of Mecklenburg County, has asked to be excused on account of court business. [illegible] Avery, of South Carolina, reported, and then left. [illegible] Wright, of Georgia, was summoned on July 1, but has not yet obeyed. Other witnesses, however, have promptly obeyed—among them, Colonel Christy, of Athens, Ga., who is now here. Accounts from Raleigh, N. C., say there are already 100 indictments against members of the Ku-Klux in that State, and the number will probably be increased to 1,000 by the time specified for the term of the Circuit Court to be presided over by Judge Bond.

THE STRAW BIDDERS FOR MAIL CONTRACTS.

[illegible]

AMERICAN PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

[illegible]

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS BOTHERED.

The Maryland Democrats are reported to be [illegible] State Convention, and so [illegible] take the new departure or keep to the old course.

FRENCH BRANDY.

New York importers have urged upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the propriety of [illegible] manufacturers of "French Brandy" in this country with the manufacturers of compounded liquors, and tax them $6 per dozen quart bottles. [illegible]

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

[illegible]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

Change of Gauge Effected on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad.

[illegible]

curves laid. Alternate spikes had also been raised. The work for to-day consisted in raising the rest of the spikes, moving up the rails—which, being fish-jointed, were continuous—and respiking. To accomplish this, gangs of seven men were placed in charge of each mile, making about 3,800 workmen, part of whom were borrowed from other roads. This change, ranking among the great railroad feats of the country, so far as the track and superstructures are concerned, has been under the supervision of Thomas D. Lovett, Chief Engineer. Narrow-gauge passenger-cars will commence running to-morrow morning.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—The change of gauge of this end of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad was successfully accomplished to-day. Some 900 men were distributed, at the rate of 5 to the mile, between here and Odin, and the work of moving the rails was done in a speedy and satisfactory manner. Both rails were moved seven and a half inches.

Condition of the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Road.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The first through train over the Jackson Railroad, after an interruption of over three months, will be started from the depot at the foot of Calliope street to-morrow morning. The damage to the road by the Bonnet Carre crevasse extended over a distance of thirteen miles. This portion of the road is now said to be in better condition than previous to the flood.

Ratification of Contracts.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—Contracts between the Marietta & Cincinnati and the Cincinnati & Baltimore Roads, and the Cincinnati & Springfield Railroad, for the joint use of the track through Mill Creek Valley, were ratified, yesterday, by the two former roads.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONDITION OF GENERAL TRADE.

NEW YORK, July 23.—In the general trade of the city no change from the usual midsummer dulness can be expected. There are a few Southern buyers in town, which gives the only relief to the markets.

IN DRY GOODS

the only notable feature is the firmness in prices in the carpet trade. Orders for goods for the fall trade are still being placed with the manufacturers, at value when delivered. The advance of about 5c per yard, made in the early part of the present month, is still sustained.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE

continues very dull. Spring and summer goods are offered at a slight concession to close out stocks, but fall and winter goods are held very firmly.

STREET PROCESSIONS.

The French section of the Internationale of this city met at its quarters in Prince street, to-day, and passed resolutions condemning the city authorities for their bungling action on July 12. They declare that all processions in the public streets should be prohibited, except those commemorating purely American national events.

[To the Associated Press.]

A WORTHY ENTERPRISE.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The contributions for the relief of the widow of Sergeant Wyatt, of the Ninth Regiment, killed during the riot of July 12, exceed $700, and are rapidly increasing.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, niece of President Monroe, died on Friday night, at her residence in New Brunswick, N. J. Her husband, who survives, is a son of General Alexander Hamilton.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.

The United Railroads of New Jersey, whose lease to the Pennsylvania Central is still pending, have declared a 2 per cent semi-annual dividend.

THE HORSE PLAGUE

in this city is rapidly abating.

PRESIDENTIAL QUESTIONS.

Horace Greeley dined yesterday, at the Brevoort House, with James B. Eades, of St. Louis, Dr. Taussig, L. U. Reavis, and Mr. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, were invited. Presidential and other public questions were discussed with much interest.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamers Westphalia, from Hamburg, and St. Olaf, from Bergen, Norway.

The United States storeship Guard arrived, to-day, from Aspinwall.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A German, named Henry Bayer, was found dead, at Milwaukee, on July 22, under a shed on Fond du Lac avenue.

Rev. Dr. M. Jacobs, for forty years a Professor in Pennsylvania College, died on Saturday at Gettysburg.

—James Rose, a Magistrate and highly respected citizen of Memphis, died on Friday evening from the effects of a sunstroke.

—A jail delivery occurred at Chillicothe, Mo., on Friday night, and nine prisoners escaped, two of whom were indicted for murder.

—Colonel Wham, Indian Agent, now at Cheyenne, reports the Indian tribes [illegible] peaceable [illegible].

—Ed. Dwyer, of Grenada, Miss., suicided at Memphis on Saturday night, at Smith's boarding house, Main street, by taking morphine. Cause, impecuniosity.

—The Massachusetts Republican State Central Committee have decided to call a convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor and other State officers, at Worcester, on September 26.

—The steamship Acadia, of the Anchor line, has arrived at St. Johns, N. B., from Liverpool, with a full cargo and a number of Swedish immigrants, who are proceeding to a colony in the State of Maine.

—There is much excitement at Paterson, N. J., against some unknown scoundrels who broke into the family vault of J. R. Barnum, in the City Cemetery, tore off the silver plates from the coffins, broke the coffins, and spilled the corpses and skeletons upon the ground. The villains will probably be lynched if discovered.

—On Thursday evening last, at a ball at Sulphur Springs, near Leavenworth, Ind., a man, name unknown, raised a difficulty about the price of admission, when the doorkeeper shot him, killing him instantly, and immediately made his escape to the Kentucky side.

—Herbert F. Nourse, indicted for the murder of William Pratt and L. Harwood, last December, was tried by the District Court, at Cheyenne, last week. The jury found a verdict of guilty in the first degree. He will receive his sentence on next Friday.

—Burglars broke into the express office, Post Office, foundry and mill at Fort Atkinson, Wis., on Friday night. They attempted to blow open the safe in the express office, but did not succeed. They got frightened away from the Post Office, and left town devoid of booty.

—A man named Henry Larkam, a native of Pennsylvania, employed on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, was drowned in the river, at Quincy, while taking a sail on Sunday afternoon. There were three other men in the boat, who each made a narrow escape. The body was recovered.

—The motion for a change of venue in the case of The State of Wisconsin vs. James Rowan, for the murder of Charles McKinde, came up at Milwaukee on July 22, and additional affidavits were presented in support of the motion. After argument, the Court denied the motion, and the trial is set for August 14.

—President Grant, with Secretary Robeson, attended the Methodist Church at Long Branch yesterday morning. Rev. Dr. Newman, of Washington, preached. Collector Casey, of New Orleans, Senator Cattell, and President Elliot, of Harvard, called on the President.

—The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company has issued instructions to its agents that all goods intended for exhibition at the Buffalo International Industrial Exhibition which shall be prepaid to Buffalo be returned at the close of the exhibition, over that railroad, free of all charges.

—A rivalry, in Cincinnati, between the John street Railway line and Route No. 9, in reference to the western extension, resulted in the former putting on 200 workmen, under cover of darkness, and building the road from the Brighton House to Ernst Station—distance half a mile.

—A woman named McCrone was run over, on Saturday afternoon, in a curve about a mile west of Youngstown, O., by a freight train, killing her instantly. She was walking on the track, and did not seem to notice the train, which could not be stopped in time to save her. She leaves five children.

—An agent of the New York Cuban Junta has been in Montreal recruiting for an expedition, and has enlisted a number of volunteer officers and about 200 men. Many are returned members of the Red River expedition. It is said the party will leave New York as soon as the steamer Virginia arrives from Trinidad.

—Mr. George Washington, of the firm of E. Williams, was run over and killed by the construction train on the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, yesterday afternoon, one and a half miles north of Galva, Ill. It is supposed that he did not hear the train, as he was a little hard of hearing. He was highly esteemed as a business man.

—Professor Torres, who has been traveling with Grady's American Circus, making balloon ascensions, was drowned in the Ohio Canal, at Massillon, O., on July 22. He made an ascension at 6 o'clock, and the balloon, on descending, fell into the canal. He, being unable to swim, was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

—A man named Schafer was caught in Prescott, Wis., on Friday night, in the act of setting fire to Dudley's brick block. He had false keys to nearly every store in town, and confessed to having set the fire, some weeks since, which destroyed Mr. Craig's block, in which the Prescott Journal office was located. He also owned to several robberies.

—At Fort Wayne, on July 21, Henry Gorsage, of Wooster, O., intercepted his runaway wife, and had the guilty party arrested at a hotel, where they were stopping as man and wife. The boy of 18 summers was fined for seducing Gorsage's wife of 50 winters from her virtuous home. The wife paid the fine, and the trio returned to their Ohio home. The name of the offending youth is Henry Litz.

—Assistant Road Master Stapleton, of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, was killed, on July 22, two miles east of Xenia, Ind., by falling between the cars of a gravel train. Ten cars passed over him, literally cutting his limbs and the lower part of his body to pieces. He lived fifty-five minutes after he was found, and was conscious to the last. He was taken to Marion, where his remains were placed in a neat casket, and thence conveyed to his home in Piqua, O., where his wife and child reside.

—Senator Morton, who was stopping a few hours at Cincinnati, on Saturday, accepted an invitation to go on 'Change. He protested against making a speech, but in response to earnest solicitation, consented to be conducted to the stand, and spoke a few minutes, expressing the opinion that never in the history of the country had we such favorable prospects as now. The late treaty with England he believed the greatest tribute ever paid to the character and power of our nation. This treaty gave an assurance of peace for years to come, and inaugurated a new era—the settlement of difficulties without war. He encouraged the merchants by presenting a bright business future, assuring them he had never in the course of his life seen more confidence than was now felt. He was heartily applauded when he concluded.

War Department Weather Report.

CHICAGO, July 23—11 p. m.—War Department, Signal Service United States Army, Division of telegrams and reports for the benefit of commerce:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Thermometer.	Change in last 24 hours.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	State of weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheyenne, W. T.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland, O.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth, Minn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 23—2 p. m.—The area of low barometer continues over Florida, with cloudy weather and southeast winds at Key West. The area of high barometer, which on Saturday afternoon was west of Michigan, is now central in Pennsylvania. Easterly winds are now generally reported from Louisiana to Lake Superior, and the barometer falling from Kansas northward. Clouds and rain have very generally cleared away in New England, but rain has fallen from Nebraska to [illegible], and cloudy weather is increasing west of the Mississippi.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that rain will extend on Monday from Kansas to Lake Michigan and northwards with easterly winds on the upper lakes. Pleasant weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States, and the interior South Atlantic States.

FOREIGN.

Declaration by Thiers that Peace is the True Policy for France.

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The Emperor William to Meet the Czar in Bavaria.

France.

A PEACE POLICY.

PARIS, July 23.—In the course of M. Thiers' address before the National Assembly, at Versailles, yesterday, the President, speaking of Italy, said it was impossible to adopt a course which would lead to war. The true policy of France was peace, and in reorganization no steps must or should be taken which will even tend to alienate Italy.

THE ELECTIONS.

The municipal elections are proceeding to-day. No disturbances have occurred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Bonapartist journal, the Avenir, liberal, has been seized for publishing a virulent attack upon M. Jules Favre.

Prince Napoleon, who has been staying for three days at Havre, has been ordered to leave France.

French troops have reoccupied Amiens.

The Court of Cassation has exonerated M. Devienne, President of the Court under the empire, from all criminality in the affair of Marguerite Bellanger.

Favre has ordered the prosecution of the Verite newspaper, for publishing a letter from Saltyre.

General Faidherbe, elected to the Assembly by three constituencies, has chosen to represent the Department of the North.

Le Monde, to-day, proposes that the Island of Corsica be tendered to the Pope as an inviolable residence, by which means, it claims, the supremacy of France as the defender of the Catholic faith will be maintained.

Official reports show Paris healthy.

Spain.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

MADRID, July 23.—The new Ministry has been arranged as follows: President of the Council and Minister of War, Marshal Serrano; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admiral Topete; Minister of the Interior, Senor Sagasta; Minister of Justice, Senor Ulloa; Minister of Finance, Senor Aerostegui; Minister of Public Works, Senor Candau; Minister of Marine, Admiral Malcompo; Minister of the Colonies, Senor Ayala.

Portugal.

SPEECH OF KING LOUIS.

LISBON, July 23.—The Portuguese Cortes was opened to-day, by the King, in person. In his speech from the throne, King Louis expressed his gratitude for the reception given to his august relatives, the Emperor and Empress of Brazil. The speech was otherwise devoted entirely to the affairs of the kingdom; the finances of which, he said, are still embarrassed.

West Indies.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN CUBA.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Private letters from Cuba, via Jamaica, July 5, mention several important engagements, in which the Cubans were successful. One of them is said to have lasted five hours, and resulted in the capture of 600 Spanish prisoners. In another 49 Spaniards were killed and 150 prisoners taken. The Cubans control the Department of Guantanamo.

South America.

MILITARY MATTERS.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A Caracas letter of July 8 says the revolutionists, under Herrera, have defeated Guzman Blanco's forces at every point, and he cannot hold out much longer. The sailing of Quesada's expedition for Cuba would, it was feared, cause war with Spain, as it is in contravention of the treaty between the two countries. Spanish war vessels are expected to blockade the ports.

Germany.

MOVEMENTS OF THE EMPEROR.

BERLIN, July 23.—The Emperor William goes, to-morrow, to visit the Czar Alexander, at Hegenheim, Bavaria. The Czar returns, on Tuesday, to Russia.

KENTUCKY.

Fatal Accident to a Somnambulist—The Jeff. Davis Scandal.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Last night Isaac B. Myers, while walking in his sleep, stepped out of a third-story window of the Globe Hotel, Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and fell to a cellar door beneath, crushing his left arm into a number of pieces and sustaining severe internal injuries. He will probably die.

The Louisville Commercial, which originally published the scandalous story about Jefferson Davis, will to-morrow publish the following:

As Mr. Davis passed through Knoxville on the 19th inst. on his way to Memphis, he has taken the earliest opportunity to make the denial which he thought, upon his honor, was demanded. [illegible] Next to the King, the Bersaglieri excited shouts of admiration from the wonderful precision of their aim. [illegible]

MISSOURI.

Charged with Embezzlement—The Saengerfest—Shooting Affrays.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—Detective Pierson, of New Orleans, passed through here, last night, having in custody James Hogan, charged with embezzling $1,500 from his employer. He was arrested in Mt. Sterling, Ill.

The preliminary arrangements for the North American Saengerfest, which is to be held here some time next year, are well under way and approaching completion. An executive and various other committees, embracing some of our most prominent citizens, have been appointed, and great interest is taken in the matter by both the German and American portions of our population. Should the Democratic National Convention be held here, it is probable that joint arrangements will be made for the erection of an immense building suitable for both occasions.

A man named Corum rode up to the house of Jas. Combs, in Jackson County, this State, on Thursday last, with the avowed purpose, it is said, of killing him. Combs, suspecting his intention, seized a musket, fired at and wounded him in the abdomen, and afterward fired a pistol at him. Corum fled, but after riding about a hundred yards fell from his horse and died. Combs had been several times previously attacked by Coram. He surrendered to the authorities and was released on bail.

Constable Caughman, who was wounded while attempting to arrest a desperado named Armstrong, near Springfield, Mo., a day or two ago, has since died.

INDIANA.

New National Bank—Projected Railway—New High School.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 23.—Hon. J. H. Farquhar, I. D. Howland, and A. and I. C. T. Harrison, have applied for a charter of a new National Bank at this place.

The articles of association of the Anderson, Cicero, & Frankfort Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, on Saturday. The eastern terminus of the road will be at Anderson, Madison County, and the Western at Frankfort, Clinton County, and it will pass within one mile of the town of Perkinsville, Shawtown, Cicero, Boxleytown, and Kirklin. The length of the route is about fifty miles, and the capital stock is $2,000,000.

The new School Board has purchased a large lot in the centre of the city, and will erect a new and magnificent high school building.

An Aeronaut in Peril.

NASHVILLE, July 23.—Professor Webster made an ascension from the Horticultural Garden with his balloon, the Hercules, at 6 o'clock this evening. After ascending to an altitude of 3,000 feet, the balloon began to descend rapidly, and struck upon the top of the smoke-stack of the Nashville cotton factory. Here the balloon collapsed and fell to the ground, leaving Webster, with his wicker-work basket, on the stack. After surveying his position, he cast the basket away, and finally descended through the interior of the stack, coming out safely, but black with soot.

Homicide.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A special despatch says a young German named James Mealey was shot and killed, this afternoon, near North Lewisburg, Champaign County, by John Murphy. An old trouble was at the foundation. Mealey and a man named Sheehe came upon him at the graveyard, where he had been visiting his father's grave. Murphy seems to have been acting in self-defence. He gave himself up to the Mayor after the occurrence.

Railroad Accidents.

LOUISVILLE, July 23.—Yesterday the Northern-bound freight train on the North Missouri Railroad ran off the track near Glasgow Junction. The accident was caused by a broken rail. Eight cars went down a twenty-foot embankment and were wrecked. John Noonan, brakeman, was crushed to death. He was from Sandusky, O.

This morning, near Cave City, a freight train of the same road became uncoupled, and the following train ran into its rear, throwing the cars off the track and injuring several cars and the engine of the first train.

Recovery of Stolen Bonds.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 23.—The $150,000 in bonds which were stolen from a man in a sleeping-car, at the depot in this city, have all been recovered. The satchel containing the bonds was taken from a boy in the street. The boy escaped. The man from whom the bonds had been stolen belonged to the firm of George Opdyke & Co., New York.

Fires.

MILWAUKEE, July 23.—A fire broke out this evening in the sash, door and blind factory belonging to Ernst Herser, on Vliet street, which was entirely destroyed, together with considerable timber. His total loss will not fall short of $25,000; no insurance. Mr. Herser has been a resident of this city for thirty-two years, and is much respected. He employed nearly 200 men, who are now thrown out of employment. Three or four dwelling houses and a meat market adjoining were also destroyed, but they were all wooden structures.

CINCINNATI, July 23.—A fire started in the cellar of Carlisle & Co.'s commission house, on Front street, this morning, which spread to the remainder of the building, damaging the structure to the amount of $4,000. The principal loss was in the cellar, where three hundred barrels of tea oil, worth $25,000, were stored. The building was covered by insurance in the Equitable. The oil covered by insurance. Total loss about $12,000.

OMAHA, July 23.—A fire at Fremont, Neb., broke out in the rear end of the Fremont House at 3 o'clock this morning, destroying the building. The furniture was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss estimated at $20,000; insured for $14,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The heaviest fire of the season occurred on Market street, near Fremont, to-day, destroying the lumber planing mills. [illegible] Whipple's coal yard, [illegible]

$7,000; Garrett's brass foundry, $30,000; Dabreski & Company, $38,000; B. H. Freeman, $10,000; John Mellon, $17,000; Mechanics' Mills, $40,000. There was a very small insurance. One hundred men were thrown out of employment.

Fires in the Cascade Mountains, Oregon, are doing immense damage.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 23.—A fire in Northboro, on Friday night, consumed a large barn belonging to Dr. Henry Barnet, together with its contents, which included six head of cattle. Loss, $6,000.

Last night another fire broke out at 2 o'clock, and raged until 11 with such fury as to excite fears that the whole village would be destroyed, but was at last subdued by the assistance of firemen from neighboring towns. Two large blocks, in which were three stores, the Post Office, provision market, and the residences of three families were consumed; also, two dwelling houses and barns. Six families were burned out, and most of their furniture destroyed. Loss nearly $40,000, a small portion of which is covered by insurance.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The French schooner Jenny, for Haiti, with petroleum oil, lying off the Jersey flats, ready for sea, caught fire, this evening, from the explosion of the cargo in the hold, and burned to the water's edge. The crew were picked up by revenue cutters.

ITALY.

The Transfer of the Capital—Victor Emanuel in Rome.

Rome (July 3) Correspondence London Echo.

King Victor Emanuel yesterday made his public entrance into Rome, which is henceforth, to all intents and purposes, the capital of Italy. The weather was splendid—hot, indeed, but the sky cloudless, and gentle breezes blowing occasionally all the morning from the most favorable points. For several days past the whole city has shown symptoms of glad expectancy, and preparations for the King's reception were going on vigorously both by night and day. His Majesty had telegraphed that he wished the sums appropriated to giving him a grand welcome to be expended rather in public charities. However, the fetes had already been decided upon, and the workmen were busy. Beside, the city of Rome felt that in the present fever of misapprehension as to the real state of her feelings which prevails, it would never do not to mark such a memorable time with the festive pomp her children love so well.

On Saturday evening the Corso was a splendid sight, with its banners, draperies, flowers, and festoons of laurel and bay; and from an early hour on Sunday morning it was so thronged with people that carriages had to give up circulating. The priestly papers say that only rabble fill the streets on these occasions, but an unprejudiced visitor from other lands might well exclaim at sight of such rich and gay dresses, "If such be the rabble, what must the citizens be?" In spite of the roasting heat of the July sun, thousands of men and women, in carriages, cabs and on foot were lining the streets all the way to the railway station, where the crowd was dense beyond description. The National Guards were on duty as usual. Companies of military marched about playing gay music, but the days are past and gone when it was necessary to have the streets lined with soldiers on the occasion of a royal procession. Punctual at the hour announced, 12:30, the royal train from Naples came into the station, which was gayly decorated with the flags of all the cities of Italy. Just where the King was to alight, the entrance to the waiting-room was adorned with the crimson and yellow banner of S. P. Q. R., on one side, and the white silk flag, with the lily of Florence on the other; in acknowledgment of the graceful manner in which fair Florence has resigned her honors to the elder sister. The moment the train stopped, Prince Humbert—who has been here since Saturday—opened the door of the royal carriage, and the King was handed out by his son, whom he affectionately embraced. The Sindaco of Rome, with the Syndics of thirty principal cities of Italy, was in waiting upon His Majesty, who immediately proceeded to his State carriage, and, accompanied by fifty of the Royal Cuirassiers, in their splendid uniform and gilt helmets, and four other magnificent court carriages, full of dignitaries in grand uniform (the Ministers of whom Rome has heard so much), the royal cortege proceeded along the principal streets to the Quirinal Palace, amid cheers and shouts of "Viva il Re Galantuomo!" "Viva Vittorio Emanuel!" "Viva Roma Capitale," etc.

The King wore the uniform of a general officer, and looked, as usual, very grave and dignified. He must have been pleased with his reception—the enthusiasm of the people was boundless, and his path was literally strewn with flowers and laurel crowns, which came showering from the windows as he passed. His manner of returning the greetings of the people was sufficiently gracious, but by no means so impressive as that of the Prince and Princess of Piedmont. Arrived at the Quirinal Palace, the King appeared in the "historical balcony" and bowed his thanks to the multitude. In the afternoon, there was a grand rifle match at the Acqua Acetosa, which attracted crowds of people, and where His Majesty shot several times with unerring success, and astonished the Romans with the sight of a sovereign who could do something besides look merely ornamental. Next to the King, the Bersaglieri excited shouts of admiration from the wonderful precision of their aim. Some National Guards showed that they had been practising to some purpose; but of course much cannot be as yet expected from a people only a few months out of leading strings.

There was a grand banquet at the Quirinal Palace in the evening, and a gala night at the opera. The King appeared in the State box for an hour. He was greeted at the theatre with the same acclamations which attended him everywhere. At night there was a grand illumination of the whole city. As on occasion of the Plebiscito, the Leonine City distinguished itself by the brilliancy of its sympathy with the nation. There is to be a splendid ball at the Capitol to-night, which, from the preparations, promises to be well worthy of description. All the grand historic palaces are thrown open, and the whole sculpture gallery is to be lighted up for the King. Of all the charities distributed on the present occasion, the poor are most delighted with the redemption of their pledges at the Monte di Pieta. Every ticket not exceeding three francs is now good for so much, and they can have their little property back again. By some mode of calculation which I cannot understand, I have heard several poor people say they derive a benefit of from three to five scudi from this boon; between which and the Pope's largess of three pounds of bread to each family they are drawing comparisons, which may be imagined.

All the reports of the Pope's departure were as false as usual. During the King's entrance the Princes and nobles, who prefer the old state of things, waited upon His Holiness to support him with their presence and sympathy. The fables flying as to both Pope and King are truly wonderful. It is remarkable that, as long as any one dared to say that His Holiness was occasionally seen beyond the Vatican for the purpose of taking exercise, or visiting the wounded soldiers in the hospital, (as was fully believed last September after the entrance of the Italian army), the priestly papers shouted "lies!" but, when the report of his having visited the winking Madonna in Trastevere, in the dress of a monk, is whispered, there are only smiles from the same party, because a most ridiculous and surely irreverent (?) superstition is thus fostered.

ANOTHER SCOURGE.

Grasshoppers Destroying the Crops on the Frontier—Extent of the Area Attacked.

From the St. Paul Press, July 18.

A few days ago rumors were in circulation that some portions of the Upper Minnesota country were overrun by swarms of grasshoppers; but at the time, however, the matter was not regarded seriously. The agricultural interest of the State, as well as that of the States below, has suffered severely from the remarkable series of hail-storms and tornadoes, whose frequency and destructiveness have been commented upon as a peculiarity of the season. Terrific winds have swept over sections of the State, destroying buildings and tossing about their timbers and covering as if they were merely feathers upon the wings of the gale. Many localities which had escaped the crash of the hurricane, and were congratulating themselves upon their escape from injury, have been silenced in their rejoicing by the advent of hail storms, as destructive in their effects as the tornado, if not as terrifying to the beholder. Prosperous communities have been almost disheartened by these unexpected calamities, and a wide range of territory has been swept of its products by tempest and hail. These rapidly-multiplying evils were considered "sufficient unto the day," and a strong hope has been felt everywhere that further losses from the season's peculiarities might be avoided in the future. But the information of another scourge, which may ultimately prove greater than its predecessors, comes in such shape that its existence can no longer be doubted. The ravenous swarms of the great Western deserts have taken wing, and are now blasting vegetation from the Minnesota River to the British possessions. The statement has been received from reliable authority that the southern wing of this devouring army has already created consternation and inflicted losses upon the farmers of Renville County, embracing some of the finest tracts of farming lands in the State. Leaving Renville, no reliable intelligence of their appearance have been received from points below Alexandria; but in that vicinity the vast courriers of the swarming millions have appeared, and are robbing the fields of their wealth. The damage thus far inflicted in that section has been slight, but fears are entertained that they are simply the forerunners of greater destruction to come. One hopeful feature in the account of their ravages is that they are generally moving in a southerly direction, and may possibly, and probably will, avoid the more thickly-populated regions in the interior and eastern portion of the State.

Gentlemen who have just arrived in the city from Fort Totten, Dakota Territory, state that they have swept over that post in countless numbers, pursuing the same direction as those observed near Alexandria, and apparently a fraction of the same vast swarm, on its devastating [illegible] northward. The people in [illegible] attacked express fears that [illegible] is only begun, and that their property, for the present, at least, is to be affected, and perhaps destroyed, by this living and devouring cloud sweeping up from the south. If, however, the new scourge keeps within its present limits, and pursues the same direction for a few days longer, the grain crops will be placed beyond their power to injure, and it is sincerely hoped that this may be the determination of the pests which have so frequently swept over the earth, and left desolation and ruin behind them.

SEVERE STORMS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Hundreds of Acres of Growing Crops Completely Destroyed—"Great Chunks of Ice" Fall in Northumberland County—A Belt of Country Devastated in Wyoming County—A Man Knocked Senseless by a Hailstone.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, July 21.

On Sunday last several counties in this State were visited by what the weather observers of the United States Signal Service designate as "local disturbances," which did an amount of damage almost impossible to estimate. In Wyoming County the storm seems to have been particularly severe.

WYOMING COUNTY.

A correspondent writes to the Scranton Republican from Factoryville, under date of the 17th, as follows:

"A terrible hail-storm passed over this section yesterday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, destroying everything in its path. The storm did not do much damage in our village, beyond breaking window-glass, having spent all its fury two or three miles west and south of us, in the neighborhood of Wm. Carpenter, F. H. Gardner, A. G. Carpenter, Andrew Miller, Henry Chase, and J. B. Carpenter's. In this section there is nothing left, not a blade of grass, a stalk of corn. Potatoes, oats, wheat, rye, buckwheat, meadows, and everything green, even to the mulleins and thistles, are pounded to atoms. Those who had the most windows on the side exposed to the storm, have the most broken, ranging from 20 to 223, for so far as we are able to see no glass was left unbroken. We notice that the shutters were no protection, for on Mr. A. G. Carpenter's house many of them were broken, and the windows behind them. Not only was all the fruit destroyed, but in most instances the trees themselves, the bark being all pounded off, on the side toward the storm. The storm extended, as we have learned, about two miles and a half wide, going nearly east. We have not learned the amount of damage done; it can be estimated by taking into account the entire crop of the farms included in the belt of the storm. Mr. Andrew Miller estimated the damage to his crops alone to be about $1,500. Young turkeys, chickens, etc., not protected, were killed. Some were pounded black and blue, and horses that were out were much injured. The approaching storm sounded about like fifteen coal trains, going at the rate of fifty miles per hour. Mr. Able Gardner, while fastening a blanket to a window, was struck by a hailstone and knocked senseless. Many of the stones were as large as hens' eggs, and at 6 o'clock last evening they were six inches deep beside the walls and fences."

LYCOMING COUNTY.

In Lycoming County, as we learn from the Williamsport Bulletin, the tornado seems to have spent its force in the vicinity of Ball's Mills. The rain fell in torrents, deluging the fields and damaging the mill-dam. Nearly all the glass in the mill was broken, and dwelling houses suffered severely. Cattle rushed frantically from the fields, bellowing loudly from the pain caused by the pelting of the heavy hail-stones, which were fully as large as a hen's egg. Whole fields of corn and oats were cut to pieces and rendered a total loss, the damage to various farmers being estimated at from $300 to $1,000 each. In the neighborhood of Montoursville the effects of the tornado were also severely felt. After passing over that place, it seems to have encountered another travelling down the side of the Bald Eagle Mountain, and a terrific war of the elements immediately ensued. The clouds coming in sudden contact caused a swirl, and they fiercely struggled for the mastery over the village for several minutes. The very windows of Heaven seemed to be opened, and the commingled rain and hail descended in a solid sheet, which, with the lurid lightning and crashing thunder, combined to make the scene one of awful and impressive grandeur. There were many fine gardens in the village, the pride of their owners, of which nothing remained after the elements quieted down but battered stalks. At seven o'clock Monday evening, more than twenty-four hours after the storm, a bushel of hail, frozen into a solid mass, was observed lying in one yard. The hail was piled up in many places to the depth of several feet, and the main street, at one time during the storm, was a solid sheet of water of sufficient depth to float a canal boat. The loss to the people in and about Montoursville will reach over $20,000, and the entire loss in the County will probably not fall short of $100,000.

After leaving Montoursville, the outer edge of the storm took Muncy in its course. The Luminary, of Monday, thus speaks of its effects there:

"The most destructive hail storm that has visited this section of the country since 1845, passed over this place on Sunday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock. It came from the southwest, and was accompanied by a heavy rain and high wind. [illegible] At this place and vicinity the destruction of window glass was quite heavy, and fruit of all kinds (particularly the grapes) and the corn and garden vegetables suffered terribly. The tobacco crops and other vegetables will scarcely recover the damage sustained. The hail stones were as large as we have seen, but what they lacked in size they made up in quantity, and there being a strong wind they descended with great force. We hope the storm did not extend over any considerable district of country.

"P. S.—Since writing the above we learn that the storm came up the track of the storm which literally cut up, in places, and cannot recover from the effects of the injury received. Mr. Goodenow, gardener, near this place, loses heavily. His loss in grapes alone is estimated to be fifty bushels. [illegible] increased to two miles in width, destroying everything in the shape of vegetation in its course."

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

From Lycoming County the storm struck into Northumberland on a line with Montour, doing immense damage. Here the hail-stones increased in size, and are said to have crashed through the housetops as if they had been made of brown paper. A correspondent, writing to the Williamsport Gazette and Bulletin from Turbotville, gives a vivid description of the war of the elements:

"On Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the most terrific wind and hail storm passed over the country back of Turbotville, that was ever known or heard of in this section. The sky was black as night, the forked lightning flashed, the thunder rolled, the wind blew and the hail fell, presenting to the eye a scene indescribable. It was for a time emphatically an elemental war. The hail stones in size were [illegible]. It fell in some places to the depth of two feet and over, destroying everything in its track. Corn, oats, potatoes and other crops are beaten into the earth. The trees are as leafless as in mid-winter—even the bark is, in many instances, peeled off. Buildings were unroofed, or the roofs beaten full of holes. Windows are without glass, and, in short, a most desolate scene presents itself to the eye. Some farmers are well nigh ruined. I conversed with one of the unfortunate men on Monday morning, who told me that he will be compelled to sell out, as he has nothing to feed his cattle and winter his stock. It seemed the size of the [illegible] the storm passed is only about a mile or so wide—how long remains to be learned. On Monday morning the hail was a foot deep in some places."

All unite in saying that this storm was the severest and most desolating that ever passed through the county, and it would seem from the vivid description of our correspondent that it was worse in Northumberland County. The total damage sustained is not only heavy, but irreparable—the crops are gone—the labor of the farmer has been wiped out, and cannot be replaced this season.

A gentleman from Northumberland County reports that great "chunks of ice," weighing four pounds, fell in that county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The storm extended into Columbia County, doing great damage in its course, but we are without particulars.

YORK COUNTY.

In York County on Sunday evening at 6 o'clock there was a tremendous hail and rain storm, accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. In the borough of York the ground was covered with hail to a considerable depth, but no material damage was done to property. The Presbyterian Church was struck by lightning, tearing up the slate roof somewhat, but the injury to the building was trifling.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

In the city of Lancaster the storm was more severe than any felt for years. The thunder was so heavy as to cause the most solid buildings to tremble perceptibly. Many trees were blown down and several houses struck by lightning. An unfinished frame dwelling south of the city was first struck by the electric fluid, smashing some of the girders, and then blown down. In the country there was great damage to the tobacco, oat, and corn crops. In East Hempfield township the large tobacco warehouse of Levi Cross was blown down. Israel Landis, of East Lampeter township, lost seven fine cattle by one stroke of lightning, while standing under a tree. Jacob Gruber, of Rapho township, had three cattle killed in the same way. During the storm a boy named John Miller, 14 years of age, son of Christian Miller, went into a tobacco warehouse belonging to Abraham Miller, of Manor township, to escape the rain. The shed was blown down by the wind, and the boy crushed to death in the ruins. Although he was missed from home and search made for him, his death was not known until this forenoon, when some harvest hands, finding the oats too wet to cut, went to work to remove the timbers of the shed, and found the dead body of the boy buried under it.

The Murder at Effingham, Ill.

From the St. Louis Journal of Commerce, July 21.

Word was sent to our Chief of Police headquarters this morning of one of the most cold-blooded murders we have had occasion to record for a long time. It was received by a messenger sent from Effingham, Ill., by the Sheriff of that place, to our chief, desiring the aid of our detective force in bringing the murderer to justice.

The murdered man was Mr. Wesley Watson, a prominent lawyer and a good citizen of Effingham, Ill., who had an extensive practice. He was married, leaving a wife and three children, and was never known to have any enemies. The sudden calamity falls heavily upon his grief-stricken family and friends, from whom he was thus suddenly severed in his prime.

The assassin was a stranger to him.

The way the deed was done gives evidence of a long concocted plan, and was so quietly and hastily executed, as to have nearly prevented the discovery of the assassin, who not knowing Mr. Watson by sight, induced a woman and a little girl to go with him to a secluded part of the town through which Mr. Watson passed, and all three hid behind a frame stable till he should pass.

This was on Tuesday last, the 18th, "Mr. Watson is coming," said the woman, "that is him." The man seeing that a revolver he had was in order, got it ready, but secreted it as Mr. Watson came up, and stepping in front of him said, "Mr. Watson, I have a law suit I wish you to attend to for me." Mr. Watson replied, "all right, come to my office and I will talk to you about it," and turned to go. As he had his back turned, the murderer shot him, and immediately fled. The man was not known to any one in the place except the woman and little girl, and, therefore, effected his escape from the town. Great excitement was occasioned by the discovery of the murder, and, as some facts were soon ascertained which pointed out certain parties, the Sheriff, offering a reward of $500, sent a description of the man supposed to be the murderer.

His name is given as John Richardson, who [illegible]

rides near Savannah, in Savannah County, Missouri. He is a young man, 23 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high; has a light complexion; red face. His mustache and whiskers are inclined to be red, but he had them dyed black. His hair is dark, and he wore black clothes and a long duster coat. His present whereabouts is not known, but he will, doubtless, soon be secured. The object which induced the murder is unknown, and much of the affair is yet involved in mystery.

NEW ENGLAND SHAKEN UP.

Earthquake Shock from Maine to Western Massachusetts.

From the New York Sun, July 21.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of New England, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. It extended from Boston along the sea coast to and beyond Portland, Me. In Portsmouth, N. H., windows and crockery rattled, beds shook, and the plastering in the old jail fell. In Concord the shock was accompanied by a deep, heavy rumbling. Buildings were violently rocked, and a church bell was rung. The cities of Saco, Biddeford, and Brunswick, Me., were pretty well shaken.

A gentleman living on Mount Pleasant, near Boston, felt three distinct shocks, the first of which aroused himself and wife, she insisting that there was somebody else in the room. The shock was very perceptibly felt in all parts of Cambridge, many persons being awakened by the same. A gentleman who resides on North avenue, Boston, was awake at the time, and his first impression was that some one was trying to get into his room, but immediately after the bed shook, and the whole house trembled violently. The jar lasted about ten seconds. A Mr. Simon Alcheria, who resides at the corner of Norfolk and Worcester streets, Boston, was awakened by the shock, and, believing the noise and jar to be occasioned by burglars, opened one of his chamber windows and shouted loudly for a policeman. Officers Copeland and Livingston soon appeared and searched the premises, but without finding a thief. They then informed Mr. Alcheria of the shock, and he and his disturbed family retired, to their rest, apparently much relieved.

Two shocks were felt at Winter Hill, Somerville, Mass., the first being the strongest. Those who were awakened by it term the second as being a rumbling noise, hardly explainable from its queerness. The clock on the brick church on Highland avenue struck one a few seconds after the last shock.

Residents of Jamaica Plain, Mass., felt the shock plainly. It was also very decided at Concord, Mass., and awoke many people from their sleep.

At Dedham the shock was felt very perceptibly, some of the houses being considerably shaken and causing a general awakening among the sleeping occupants. The shock lasted some three seconds, and seemed to pass in a southerly direction. The shock was also felt at Malden, Lynn, and likewise Hanover.

SALEM, July 20.—The gentle vibrations of the earthquake were indistinctly perceptible here. In some instances the shock was sufficient to rattle dishes in the pantries, and ring door bells. All the night officers, on duty, felt the occasional sensation.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20. — About 1:05 o'clock this morning, a heavy, jarring sound was felt all over this vicinity, lasting from twenty to twenty-five seconds, and was the severest shock of an earthquake felt for many years. There were but few persons that were not awakened by it.

LOWELL, July 20.—We had a perceptible touch of an earthquake this morning at 1 o'clock. The heavy rumbling, which continued several seconds, shook buildings around here and awakened the inmates. No damage was done.

LAWRENCE, July 20.—About five or six minutes before 1 o'clock this morning quite a brisk shock of an earthquake awoke many of our citizens. There was no vibration, but a sort of a heavy jar, and then a rumbling and bouncing sound, as if a heavy wagon was going over rocks occasionally. The shock and noise lasted four or five seconds.

MANCHESTER, July 20.—Several shocks of earthquake were felt by the people of this city at about five minutes before 1 o'clock this morning. The shocks were accompanied by a heavy, rumbling noise, and the doors and windows, and furniture of many houses were rattled, causing considerable alarm to those in such. The vibrations lasted about half a minute.

LAKE VILLAGE, July 20.—The most severe earthquake shock in this region for many years occurred about one o'clock this morning. It lasted nearly a minute, and people were very generally awakened from their sleep. It was felt at Meridith and at Plymouth, and was particularly sharp at Livermore Falls, above Plymouth.

CENTRE HARBOR, July 20.—Last night two severe shocks of earthquake were felt at this place. The guests of the Moulton House heard the house bells ring. The church bells also rung some time. Many clocks were stopped, and other indications of a severe shock were visible in the morning.

GREAT FALLS, July 20.—Two heavy shocks of earthquake, following in quick succession, were felt here this morning about 1 o'clock. They continued about thirty seconds, and seemed to pass from northeast to southwest. So violent were the vibrations that windows and furniture were shaken and door bells rung. A heavy rain of several hours' duration followed.

KEENE, July 20.—Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning about seven minutes of 1. The motions seemed to be from east to west, and were of ten seconds' duration. They were accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise. Bells were rung and buildings violently shaken.

STEAM ON CANALS.

Another Effort to Solve the Problem—Trial Trip of the Cathcart.

From the New York Herald, July 22.

The question of employing steam on the canals is one which has attracted the attention of the mercantile community for a long series of years, and many experiments have been made and different plans tried, none of which have as yet succeeded. Among the latest plans is one by Mr. J. S. Cathcart, which has been tried on the propeller Cathcart, and which is claimed to be an entire success. The improvement is a moveable joint on the shaft of the propeller, outside of the stern-post of the boat, by which the propeller can be moved laterally by a standard coming up like the rudder-head to the deck of the boat. On this is fitted a semi-circular yoke about five feet long, to each end of which a chain is fastened, the bugles passing round a wheel about a foot in diameter, which is fastened to the rudder-head, and fitted with cogs to catch the links of the chain. Thus each motion of the rudder alters the direction of the propeller with the helm amidships; the pressure of the propeller is in the line of the keel of the boat, or directly aft, as in ordinary boats; but as the rudder is moved the pressure is shifted to the quarter, thus making the propeller an aid to the rudder in steering the boat, and requiring so slight a deflection of the rudder that little or no swell is caused thereby. And this is the advantage claimed—that the boat will run without any wash to injure the banks of the canal, and will steer easily, even when there is little more water in the canal than the boat draws.

The Cathcart was built in Washington, D. C., in 1869. She is 98 feet long over all, 17 feet 6 inches wide, and 8½ feet deep, registers 93 68-100 tons, and will carry 175 tons of cargo, exclusive of her coal and water. She has a high-pressure boiler 16 feet long and 4 7-12 feet in diameter, of the locomotive pattern, made of the best charcoal iron, 5-16ths of an inch in thickness, and is allowed to carry a pressure of 100 lbs to the square inch. Her engine is high pressure, with 12-inch cylinders and 12-inch stroke. The Cathcart has been running on the Schuylkill Canal, where she is said to have been very successful, and she now takes a cargo from this city to Buffalo, via the Erie Canal, and will run on that water for a time, to demonstrate the success of the new application of power. Previous to leaving yesterday afternoon, she went on a trial trip, having on board a small party of gentlemen who wished to observe her working. She had 160 tons of cargo on board at the time, and steamed about six knots per hour without making the least perceptible swell or wave in her wake, and her steering was admirable, being able to turn in little over her length. Immediately after landing her guests, the Cathcart started up the river for Buffalo.

THE GREAT KING CRAB INVASION.

How a Jerseyman Utilizes a Nuisance—The Shore at Goshen Teeming with Young Monsters—Getting a Cargo of Horsefeet.

Cape May Court House (June 21) Correspondence of the Newark Advertiser.

When invited to visit the cancerine factory of the Hon. Thomas Beesley, State Senator of this county, I must confess to entire ignorance as to what a cancerine factory might mean, and under the belief that an account of my visit thereto may not prove uninteresting to your readers, I make it the subject of this letter.

A trip on the line of the West Jersey Railroad to Cape May Court House, and then a pleasant drive of four miles and a half to the village of Goshen, where the factory is situated, brought us upon the field of action. Here on our arrival a large number of men were found patrolling the bay beach, each armed with a long spear, with which they were busily engaged in spearing and throwing into boats and wagons the giant king crabs, or horsefeet, which abound at this place on the beach. These creatures resemble nothing on earth, in heaven, or sea, but themselves. In size about that of a top of a patent pail by about four inches in height, shaped like a horse's hoof, with a shell of a reddish color on their back, and provided with innumerable claws and feelers, protruding from below, with which they make painful progress along the beach, the king crab challenges competition for ugliness, and up to a few years uselessness. Whether fish, flesh, or fowl, none seem to know, but the natives here call it an animal.

Never seen or heard of, except during the months of May and June, and only found for a range of a few miles above and below Goshen, the habits and life of the king crab are almost an entire secret to even the best of naturalists. In May and June the creature pays its annual visit to New Jersey shores, and that only near Goshen, for the purpose of laying eggs. Coming in on the high tide, they remain there on the ebb, and, as soon as deserted by the water, commence depositing their eggs in countless myriads in the sand. At this time the number of king crabs in sight is almost incredulous, scarce a foot of beach being without its crab.

The eggs are scooped up into wagons and drawn to the hog pens and chicken coops, where they are eagerly devoured, and the crabs are also in immense numbers given to the hogs, who prefer them to corn. Since the settlement of the country this consumption of crabs has been going on, but it was not till 1855 that the present Senator Beesley, then living at Beesley's Point, on the other shore, had his attention drawn to the probable value of the king crab for manuring and fertilizing purposes. He secured therefore some two miles of beach at a really nominal value, and set up a manufactory for reducing the crabs to a powder.

Having prepared his machinery, he issued a price list for crabs, and soon had hundreds of thousands of them at his disposal. From half a mile of beach no less than 750,000 were taken, while, as one informant told me, the multiplication table ran out before he had counted a few days. Having speared the crabs they are conveyed in boats to the factory, where pens are provided, into which the living crabs are thrown, and heaped up by the thousands like bricks. Here in a few hours they die, and, curiously enough, do not putrify, but dry up, so that a live crab of four or five pounds will weigh but a pound or so when dried.

They are then thrown into a threshing-machine, and claws, feeders, shell, and all torn into fragments. Being yet green, they are then placed in a metal cylinder and turned over a furnace, like in coffee roasting, till thoroughly dried, when they are passed through a mill and ground into powder as fine as flour. Thus these devilish-looking king crabs become converted into Cancerine, a name given to the composition, it may be supposed, from the latin word cancer, meaning crab.

The cancerine is in good demand at the mill at $30 per ton. During the present year probably 400 tons will be made, its market being principally among the fruit-growers of Maryland. Its properties are considered very valuable, there being over 10 per cent of ammonia in it, the shell of the crab being unlike that of all other crabs, lobsters, &c., of a horny nature and not of lime. I cannot recommend a visit to Goshen Beach for sweetness' sake, for dying king crabs do smell, and that most foully.

As for reclining on the sand, say rather recline on eggs, for the latter are most numerous. Little king crabs, almost invisible crawl up your clothing and get in your hair ad libitum, while to look at the parent crab is enough to force many a veteran in scenes of ugliness and filth to part company with his last meal. A few years ago a vessel loaded here with fine sea sand during crab egg time, and went off to port with her cargo. Unfortunately the skipper took as much eggs as sand, and on unloading began to turn out young king crabs ad infinitum, till the port authorities ordered her back to the ocean, there to discharge her crab cargo when and where she pleased.

Southern Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton market quiet; sales 3,000 bales; good ordinary, 16¼@17c; low middling, 19¼@19¾c; receipts, 424 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 2,673 bales; stock, 43,837 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet; 19¼c.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton dull; 19¼c.

DIED.

RYAN—On Friday, July 21, Mary E., infant daughter of John F. and Katie Ryan, aged six days.

GLEESON—On Sunday morning, the 23d inst., at his residence on Pearce-st., Captain Michael Gleeson, aged 67 years.

CARPENTER—On the 23d inst., at the residence of his son-in-law, L. P. Dodge, Dr. R. W. Carpenter, aged 69 years.

ERICKSON—In this city, July 23, at the residence of his parents, No. 154 South Sangamon-st., Milton Erickson, son of Peter and Alida Erickson, aged 3 months and 26 days.

O'MALLEY—In this city, at her residence, No. 154 [illegible], on Sunday evening, at 11 o'clock, Maria, wife of John O'Malley, Jr., and daughter of Michael Hosfield.

Notice of time of funeral will be published in this evening's and to-morrow morning's papers.

M. C. KAMES is the authorized circulator of THE TRIBUNE in the city. With a well-organized corps of carriers he is able to GUARANTEE a prompt and early delivery of THE TRIBUNE, both DAILY and Sunday. Orders for subscription should be left at THE TRIBUNE Counting Room, or directed to M. C. KAMES, Room 29 Republic Block.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 69, R. A. M.

Regular Convocation this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the M. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Sec'y.

MASONIC.

Waubansia Lodge No. 160, A. F. and A. M., meets this (Monday) evening, at 8 p. m., at Masonic Hall, Oriental Building, 122 LaSalle-st. All members of the Lodge are earnestly requested to attend, to take action on the proposed new constitution and by-laws of the Grand Lodge. Visiting brothers cordially invited. J. E. CHURCH, W. M. E. ST. JOHN, Sec'y.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of CHICAGO COMMANDERY, No. 19, K. T., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. C. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

MAPLEWOOD.

Maplewood,

Adjoining old City Limits, 1⅞ miles from Court House. Accessible by Steam Cars and Omnibus. Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs. Sidewalks are being laid. This property is ornamented with several thousand Shade Trees. Purchasers of these lots avoid City Taxes. Lots for sale and houses erected on easy payments.

A. R. WING & CO.,

85 Washington-st., Rooms 1 and 2.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its Purity, Strength, and Palatableness. Warranted to keep Pickles. First Premium awarded at the United States Fair, Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Largest works of the kind in the United States. Established 1848.

CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING,

339 and 341 State-st.

Also, a superb article of WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

BUSINESS CHANCE.

Hotel for Sale.

One of the proprietors of the old and well-established hotel, known as the

REVERE HOUSE

CHICAGO,

wishing to retire from the business, offers for sale his interest in the Furniture and Lease of said house to the right man; or, if desired, the whole will be sold. For particulars address W. J. HAMILTON, 118 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. S. PRATT & CO.,

COMMISSION

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Second Floor, 44 Wabash-av.

Great Bargains always to be obtained.

WOOD AND COAL.

COAL.

FROM OUR OWN MINES.

WILKESBARRE.

A superior quality of Anthracite Coal for manufacturing and domestic use. The undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for the above superior Coal, being the finest quality of Hard Coal now in the market, which will be screened and delivered in good condition in quantities to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates. Also always on hand, Lehigh Lump and prepared sizes; Blossburg, Briar Hill and other qualities of Bituminous Coal. Wholesale and retail.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

OFFICES—National Bank Building, corner Washington and LaSalle-sts.; Indiana-st. Bridge, east end; Twenty-fourth-st. Bridge, west end.

SALT.

Haskin, Martin & Wheeler,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

SALT,

FINE, COARSE, AND DAIRY.

OFFICE: No. 82 South Water-st.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

There will be sold at Public Sale, at the Depot Army Clothing Exchange, Fort Snelling, Minn., on Tuesday, August 22, 1871, at 10 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

As also other Clothing and Equipage.

Stores in original packages will be sold as marked, or otherwise designated at time of purchase.

TERMS: Cash in U. S. Currency on day of sale.

HAMILTON LIEBER, Captain and M. S. K., U. S. A.

EDUCATIONAL.

St. Mary's Academic Institute,

ST. MARY'S, VIGO CO., IND. [illegible]

Collegiate and Commercial Institute,

[illegible]

Chicago Business Directory.

Name, Business, and Location of the Leading Business Houses of Chicago.

Cut the List out as a Reference when visiting the city. The houses are strictly FIRST-CLASS.

Advertising Agents.

H. H. CHANDLER. Advertisements received for insertion in any Newspaper or Periodical in the United States or Canada. Office, 106 Madison-st.

COOK, COBURN & CO. receive advertisements for all newspapers in the U. S. Office, 87 Dearborn-st.

Agricultural Implement Manufacturers.

FURST & BRADLEY, 56 to 70 North Jefferson-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.

H. A. TILTON & CO., 150 Lake-st.

Apothecaries and Chemists.

BLISS & SHARP, 144 State and 154 Twenty-second-st.

BUCK & RAYNER, 28 Clark and 132 State, cor Madison-st.

Artists' and Painters' Materials.

JEVNE & ALMINI, 153 and 154 Clark-st.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., 20 Michigan-av.

Attorneys and Counsellors.

L. G. BRAINARD, Room 3, Morrison Block.

Awnings, Tents, etc.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 So. Water-st.

Banking.

G. FOLLANSBEE & SON, S. E. corner Clark and Washington-sts.

Booksellers, Stationers, and News-Dealers.

THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 121 and 123 State-st.

Belting Manufacturers.

W. H. WHITMARSH, 153 Lake-st. (up stairs).

MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Belting and Rubber Goods.

HALLOCK & WHEELER, 146 Lake-st.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).

GOLDMAN BROS., [illegible]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Boots and Shoes (Wholesale and Retail).

BULLOCK BROS., 94 Lake-st.

Blank Books, Steam Printing, & Stationery

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

J. W. MIDDLETON, Manufacturer, 124 Dearborn-st.

[illegible]

Book Binders' Stock, etc.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Boys' Clothing.

CHAS. TREADWELL, 73 Madison-st.

Brass Founders.

WESTERN STAR METAL CO., Brass Founders and Finishers, No. 17 South Canal-st.

Buildings Raised and Moved.

E. F. BOSLEY, 123 West Washington-st.

Carriages.

BRADLEY & SMITH, 166 State-st.

[illegible]

Chromos, Engravings, and Frames.

CHAS. F. COGGESHALL (J. Milton Brown, Manager), [illegible]

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 and 199 S. Clinton-st.

Clocks, etc.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 108 Lake-st.

WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 111 Lake-st.

Clothing, etc.

EDWARDS, ELDRIDGE & CO., [illegible] Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Crockery and Glassware (Wholesale).

KETCHUM & MARTIN, 48 Randolph-st.

E. B. PARKHURST, 58 Michigan-av.

Crockery, Glass, etc. (Wholesale and Retail).

IRA P. BOWEN & CO., 107 Wabash-av.

[illegible]

Crockery, Stoneware, etc. (Wholesale).

JOHNSON & ABBEY, 27 and 29 River-st.

Coach and Saddlery Hardware.

HAYDEN & KAY, 46 and 48 Lake-st.

Coal, Hard and Soft.

MEIKS T. AMES & CO., No. 1 West Randolph-st.

[illegible]

Druggists (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Druggists' Glassware, etc. (Wholesale).

[illegible]

Dry Goods (Wholesale).

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, [illegible] Randolph-st.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO., [illegible]

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Dry Goods (Wholesale and Retail).

J. B. SHAY, 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

Fancy Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., [illegible] Wabash-av.

Farm Tools.

ATWATER & CO., 173 Randolph-st.

Farm and Freight Wagons.

BISHOP & PRINDLE, 12, 14 and 16 South Jefferson-st.

File Manufacturers.

CHICAGO FILE WORKS, Office 124 Lake-st.

Fire Extinguishers.

THE BABCOCK, 150 Washington-st.

Furs, Hats, Caps, etc. (Retail).

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 124 Lake-st.

General Commission Merchants.

UNDERWOOD & CO., 170 Washington-st.

Gun Powder.

HAZARD POWDER CO., 4 State-st.

Fire Insurance.

PUTNAM FIRE INS. CO., of Hartford (E. J. Smith, Gen'l Agent), [illegible]

Furniture.

J. REINSDORF, 173 Lake-st.

[illegible]

WM. W. STRONG, 203 Randolph-st.

Groceries, Wines, etc.

JAMES R. RODGERS, 44 State-st.

Glass Shades and Wax Material.

WEST & CO., 185 Lake-st.

Guns and Sporting Goods.

E. E. EATON, 161 Lake-st.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 184 Lake-st.

JAMES H. FOSTER & CO., 151 Lake-st.

Hardware, etc. (Wholesale).

WM. BLAIR & CO., [illegible]

EDWIN HUNT & SONS, [illegible] Lake-st.

[illegible]

Hardwood Lumber.

HENRY S. HOLDEN, Market-st., corner Jackson.

Hats, Caps, Furs, and Millinery.

KEITH BROTHERS, [illegible] Wabash-av.

Hot Air Furnaces.

M. W. LESTER & SON, 15, 17 and 19 North State-st.

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 196 Lake-st.

House Furnishing Goods.

J. C. CONSTANT & CO., 133 and 135 State-st.

Horse Nails Manufactory.

N. W. HORSE NAIL CO., 66 West Van Buren-st.

Iron and Heavy Hardware (Wholesale).

HALL, KIMBARK & CO., 80 and 84 Michigan-av.

KIRK, COLEMAN & CO., 14 and 16 Wells-st.

Leather, Findings, etc.

PAGE, BRO. & CO., 30 Lake-st.

Loan and Real Estate Agents.

BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

D. G. HAMILTON & CO., 128 South Clark-st.

WILLIAM H. HITT, 10 Tribune Building.

CHARLES B. HOLMES, 122 Washington-st.

HUBBARD & JACKSON, 131 Dearborn-st.

E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 89 Washington-st.

[illegible]

SAMPSON & DREW, 6 Metropolitan Block.

SNYDER & LEE, 4 Metropolitan Block.

H. C. MOREY, 1 Metropolitan Block.

Life Insurance.

CHARTER OAK, 1 Tribune Building.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 164 Washington-st.

MUTUAL LIFE, N. Y., 67 Clark-st.

Looking Glasses, Frames, etc.

H. A. FOSTER, 63 Adams-st.

W. T. NOBLE & CO., 12 State-st.

Machinery, etc.

J. A. FAY & CO., 163 Lake-st.

Marble and Granite Works.

JACOB L. SCHUERMAN, corner Clark and Adams.

Mantels (Slate and Marble.)

VOWELL, DeCAMP & CO., 228 Dearborn-st.

Map Publishers.

RUFUS BLANCHARD, 146 Lake-st.

GEO. F. CRAM & CO., 133 Lake-st.

Organs and Melodeons.

W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 69 Washington-st.

Oils, Paints, Colors, etc.

CHAS. HANFORD & CO., 51 South Water-st.

[illegible]

PAGE & SPRAGUE, 12 and 14 Dearborn-st.

Oil Cups.

HOYT'S PATENT LUBRICATORS, 160 Lake-st.

Paper Boxes.

D. F. BARRETT & CO., 160 Lake-st.

KITCHIN & DUCK, 91 Michigan-av.

HENRY SCHULTZ, 17 State-st.

Paper Manufacturers.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 118 & 120 Madison-st.

J. W. BUTLER & CO., 134 & 136 Monroe-st.

CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 54 Washington-st.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, 118 State-st.

Saws with Patent Inserted Teeth.

N. W. SPAULDING & BROS., 31 & 33 N. Clinton-st.

Pianos, Music, &c.

J. BAUER & CO., 69 Washington-st.

[illegible]

W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington-st.

Picture Frames and Mouldings.

SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 197 & 199 S. Clinton-st.

Pumps, Gas Pipe, and Steam Hardware.

H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 231 & 233 South Water-st.

Real Estate Agents.

D. COLE & SON, 192 West Madison-st.

J. H. REES & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

Registers and Ventilators.

BANGS BROTHERS, 156 State-st.

Safes, Locks, etc.

E. E. HARRIS, Manufacturer, 68 South Canal-st.

[illegible]

J. H. TERWILLIGER, 30 Washington-st.

Salt, Cement, and Stucco.

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 82 S. Water-st.

Scale Manufacturers.

CHICAGO SCALE CO., 79 and 81 West Washington-st.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 227 & 229 Lake-st.

[illegible]

School and Office Furniture.

A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 111 State-st.

HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 183 Madison-st.

Sewing Machines.

AETNA, 146 State-st.

[illegible]

WHEELER & WILSON, 186 Lake-st.

WILSON & GIBBS, 133 Lake-st.

Show Cases (New Styles).

D. BARCLAY, manufacturer, 141 State-st.

Soapstone Stoves, etc.

ILLINOIS SOAPSTONE STOVE CO., 123 Washington-st.

Stoves, Furnaces, and Ranges.

[illegible]

PRATT, WENTWORTH & CO., 196 Lake-st.

Steam Engines, etc.

AMES' ENGINES, 76 South Canal-st.

[illegible]

RICHARDS' ENGINES, 47 to 51 South Jefferson-st.

Stoves, Hardware, etc.

J. J. SQUIRES, 298 Lake-st.

Teas (Wholesale).

S. SHERWOOD & CO., 31 Washington-st.

Twines, Cordage, etc.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 205 and 207 South Water-st.

Vinegar Works.

C. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st.

Watch Materials (Wholesale).

KEARNEY & SWARTCHILD, 115 Lake-st., up stairs.

Watches, Jewelry, etc. (Wholesale).

COGSWELL & CO., 134 Lake-st.

E. F. NORRIS & CO., 132 Lake-st.

HENRY OPPENHEIMER & CO. (Importers), 138 Lake-st.

NATIONAL (ELGIN) WATCH CO., 157 & 159 Lake-st.

STARR & CO., 165 Lake-st.

Watches, Jewelry, etc. (Wholesale and Retail).

GILES, BRO. & CO., 142 Lake-st.

[illegible]

Wines, Liquors, etc. (Wholesale).

GROMMES & ULLRICH, 86 South Clark-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S GREAT Clearing Sale

THE KNIFE PUT INTO PRICES AT 118 & 120 State-st.

GRAND SACRIFICE!

SOME OF THE BARGAINS:

Best wide Percales, solid colors and stripes, 12 1-2 cts. yd., just half price.

Neat style Printed Lawns, 10 cts.

Elegant Chintz Figured Imported Organdies at 15 cts., about one-half of their value.

Plain Bl'k Grenadines at 10c yd.

Grenadines, Black ground, colored and Stripes, 20 cts.

Handsome Silk Brocade Figured Grenadines 25c, reduced from 50c.

Large lot of Buff Linen Suitings, all linen, fine goods, 20 cts. yard.

White Cord Piques, very cheap, 20 cts. yard.

Special attention is called to the following Dress Goods, the prices being beyond doubt lower than ever offered in this city, as in some instances they are about half the importing cost:

Large lot of neat Checked Serges, good quality, 17 cts. yard.

Assorted lot of Summer Dress Goods, 12 1-2 and 15 cts. yard.

Large job lot of 28-inch Gray Mixed Cheme Poplins, really first-rate goods, worth in the season 75 cts., and now offered at a great sacrifice, for 25 cts.

A very full assortment of other Dress Goods, including richest qualities, proportionately low.

Our entire stock of Parasols very greatly reduced.

Large lot of Ladies' and Misses' Summer Gloves, fifty per cent lower than usual prices.

Great Bargains in Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Fancy Summer Silks, Colored Silks, &c., all below cost.

TEA AND COFFEE POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

29,000 Families in the United States use them.

140,000 Persons praise the "National" every day!

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee. It is very Economical.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO., WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO.

And for sale by the trade everywhere.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO., CHICAGO.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Inman Line

MAIL STEAMERS,

Carrying the British and United States Mails,

STEAM SEMI-WEEKLY.

[illegible]

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible] For passage in gold (including wine) apply to GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Chicago.

LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS,

(Established 1854—burnt and rebuilt in 1866).

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, and Ground Oil Cake for Feeding.

All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.

OFFICE CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,

Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO., 70 North Clinton-st.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

WM. W. STRONG,

203 Randolph-st.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.,

Washington-st., opposite Opera House, Chicago.

FOURTH-ST., Opera House, Cincinnati.

NEW MUSIC.

BEETHOVEN'S SONATAS

Complete, $1.75.

ROOT & CADY have just received, from Leipsic, a large stock of

Classical Music,

of the celebrated PETERS EDITION, comprising the works of BACH, MOZART, SCHUBERT, SCHUMANN, WEBER, and the other standard writers, for Organ, Piano (two and four hands), Violin and Piano, String Trios and Quartettes, Operas, Masses, etc., at prices proportionately low. All interested are invited to call and examine.

ROOT & CADY,

67 WASHINGTON-ST.

TO LEASE.

CITY PROPERTY TO RENT

For the term of twenty (20) years, subject to a revaluation every five years, with a rental of six (6) per centum per annum upon said valuation. The south half of Block 87, School Section addition to Chicago, occupied at present by the City Bridewell. The City will widen and dredge the river in front of the property, and substantially dock it before leasing. Bids will be received until the 31st day of July, at Room No. 4, City Hall, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon.

GEORGE TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

EXCURSIONS.

Goodrich's Steamers.

[illegible]

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice—A New Labor-Saving Machine.

[illegible]

SCALES.

HOWE'S SCALES.

FOR SIMPLICITY, ACCURACY, RIGIDITY OF MOVEMENT, THEY EXCEL ANY MADE.

[illegible] P. T. WAHE & CO., 67 STATE-ST.

VICTOR SCALES.

VICTOR SCALE CO.

MOLINE, ILL.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALE!

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.,

Are Selling, to Close the Season,

Good, fast-colored Lawns, at 10c.

Choice French Lawns at 15c.

Worsted Grenadines at 12 1-2c, worth 37 1-2.

Silk and Wool Grenadines 25c, reduced from 50c.

White Piques much less than cost.

Best French Percales at 16c.

All Mourning Goods at cost.

Our choice 75c Dress Goods at 50c.

Our choice $1 Dress Goods at 65c.

And other Goods in this Department at the same sacrifice.

Unusual Reductions in LACES and EMBROIDERIES.

REAL ESTATE.

TOWN LOTS AT AUCTION!

A limited number of Lots in the new town of

Wisner, Cuming Co., Nebraska,

Will be for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On the completion of the road to that point,

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26th, 1871.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m.

[illegible]

S. P. WISNER, Vice Pres't,

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Val. R. R. Co.

NORTH SIDE ACRE PROPERTY,

Within five blocks of Lincoln Park, for sale on easy terms, in 3, 5, or 10 acre lots. Apply or address No. 140 Pine-st., opposite the Water Works.

SUMMER RESORT.

SEASIDE RESORT.

OCEAN HOUSE, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Hyde Park Gas Works—To Contractors.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, RICHMOND & FORT WAYNE RAILROAD.

Further Letting of the Work.

[illegible]

WM. PARRY, President.

Fort Wayne, July 14, 1871.

To Contractors.

[illegible]

JACOB BUNN, [illegible]

COCHRANE & PIQUENARD, Architects.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 1, 1871.

CONVICT LABOR.

Convict Labor To Let!

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, July 15, 1871.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of

Four hundred and seventy-five convicts to the highest bidder.

[illegible]

JOHN REID,

CASPAR BUTZ,

RICHARD BOWETT,

Commissioners.

MEDICAL.

Look to Your Children!

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible]

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

ROBERT GREER,

INSURANCE BROKER,

No. 142 LaSalle-st.

[illegible]

ESTABLISHED IN 1856.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,

General Commission,

[illegible]

GILBERT & BOGGA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1871.

THE BRIDEWELL.

The corrupt majority of the Board of Aldermen were present in nearly full force at the special meeting on Saturday night, and, aided by one or two others, rejected the nominations made by the Mayor for Bridewell Commissioners. The persons named were Colonel Charles G. Hammond, R. P. Derrickson, and William Bross. There was no objection made to the personal fitness, competency, or integrity of the proposed Commissioners. The objection was, as this paper stated it would be, that these gentlemen were respectable citizens, who would perform their duties conscientiously, and would not pander to the partisan feelings or wishes of any person. In the selection of a Superintendent they would be governed by the fitness, experience, and personal character of the candidate, and not by his services as a ward bummer, whiskey-drinker, saloon-keeper, or agent in any disreputable business. It is well known that they would not select Mr. George Mansur, nor any person of the class of which Mr. Mansur is the representative. The spirit of the law and the demands of humanity require that the Bridewell should be made a prison to be managed and controlled as a public institution, wholly disconnected with politics, and in no manner a source of procuring profit to any person. In other places prisons of this kind are models of decency, order, and discipline, where the personal care of the prisoner is accompanied by a restoration of his physical health, and where he is compelled to earn by his labor the cost of keeping him. In Albany and Detroit the prisons equivalent to our Bridewell are not only self-supporting, but from their surplus revenues they defray the cost of all additional buildings, workshops, and machinery, and are, besides, models of neatness and of humane discipline. They are, to a great extent, reformatories. Our Bridewell is an annual expense of $32,000, and that expense is increasing, and the prison is but little better than a hog-pen, and the discipline such as might be expected among cattle at the city slaughter-house. But from that $32,000 there are considerable profits. There are a dozen or so subordinate places. There are opportunities for a profitable use of convict labor, and there are other rich pickings. In addition, each Alderman is a man of power in the Bridewell. He can get any of his constituents out, and a large proportion of the inmates of the Bridewell are the personal associates and acquaintances, bummers, and stickers at primary meetings of the majority of the Common Council. This power of visitation and of release will be taken away under the new organization, and Aldermanic interference and control will be entirely destroyed. Therefore, these Aldermen are opposed to any change in the Bridewell. Mr. Mansur is a good enough Superintendent for them, and, the den on Wells street being a source of profit, is just what they want.

The question was tested on Saturday night, whether the personal and pecuniary interests of Mr. Mansur and his partners and dependants were to prevail over the imperative command of the law and the public welfare, and every consideration of morals and decency. The Council decided in favor of Mansur. They rejected Messrs. Hammond, Derrickson, and Bross because they were respectable citizens. Neither Hammond, Bross, nor Derrickson patronize saloons; they do not get drunk; they do not go with the Aldermen to the races, nor to cock fights; they do not bum round at night; nor are their faces familiar in the usual Aldermanic haunts. They never played "pigeon-hole," nor "dominoes," nor any other games in saloons, above or below ground, with Aldermen or police; they never stuffed a ballot box at a primary meeting, nor ordered free liquor to be elected delegates. They are men over whom thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and Aldermen would have no possible influence and control, and, therefore, they were rejected by the votes of the following Aldermen:

Nays—Montgomery, McAvoy, Tracy, Schmitz, Bateman, Hickey, W. S. Powell, Bailey, Geary, Powell, Walsh, Glade, McGrath, Buehler, Schmidt, Schintz, Schaffner, McCaffrey, Clarke, and Busse—18.

Except Mr. McAvoy, these men, with two others absent, constitute the majority of the Common Council, and all the jobs and schemes which have disgraced the present Council have been carried through by the aid of the votes of all or a portion of these same men.

This Aldermanic junta have, of course, a plan of operations. Their first demand is that Mansur shall have the Bridewell as long as the Common Council shall so provide; that, if the Mayor will not appoint Commissioners of the Mansur stripe, then the nominations will be rejected,—but non-action is the policy they most desire.

We hope Mayor Mason will renominate Colonel Hammond and Mr. Derrickson, Mr. Bross being absent, and having requested the withdrawal of his name before leaving the city. There is a principle involved in this matter, and the whole community will sustain the Mayor in a resolute defiance of the corruption and insolence of the majority of the Council. Let the nominations be renewed to-night, and let there be a meeting called for every night until there is action on them. So long as the nominations are rejected for no other reason than that the persons nominated are honest, sober, respectable citizens, the public demand that the Mayor shall not back down.

Republicanism is still fermenting in England. Sir Charles Dilke, Professor Henry Fawcett, and Mr. Peter A. Taylor, the three members of the House of Commons who voted against the grant of a dowry to Princess Louise, have recently been presented with an address from 1,500 men of Leicestershire, who sign themselves "The Democrats of Leicester." Mr. Taylor, in responding to the address, insinuated that the royal family was enriching itself out of the income of the crown lands, instead of spending it for court expenses, as was intended by the act of Parliament granting the lands for the purpose. He also asserted that the present House of Commons does not represent the people, nor will any other until, by the payment of salaries to members, a House can be obtained which is not composed of "bloated aristocrats." Mr. Dilke, in his response, indicated that the next fight of the democrats in Parliament would be for a general overhauling of the crown lands question.

An American woman, who attended the presentation, seems quite struck with the activity of the democratic feeling in England, and quotes, in connection with her account of the affair, a passage from a recent article in *Fraser's Magazine*, bearing on the question of republicanism. This writer asserts that "for years past republicanism has been spreading among the working classes doctrinally to such a degree that it is, in some more or less modified form, the political creed of ninety-nine men in a hundred having any political feeling or belief at all;" that this party is "founded less upon pure admiration of its own principles than upon hatred and contempt for royalty and its concomitants." As to the disestablishment of the Church, he thinks that the republicans would now vote for a system of disestablishment with it, but, "under another turn or two of the dowry screws, they would probably incline to a more high-handed [illegible] ... As nothing is more certain than two more "turns of the dowry screw," provided Prince Leopold attains his majority, and Princess Beatrice, now aged 14, finds a husband in due time, we may look for the high-handed measures with the Church. The chances are, however, that if Beatrice should marry a subject five years hence, the presenting of addresses to all the opponents of her dowry will be a more serious job, numerically considered, than it was in this case.

TO DEPART, OR NOT TO DEPART?

The Hon. Michael C. Kerr, of Indiana, has evidently been requested by the Hon. Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, to convert him (Black) to the New Departure of the Democracy; for the former gentleman writes a letter to the latter in which, "remembering your request," etc., Mr. Kerr proceeds to exhort Mr. Black relative to the great necessity of the new movement. And first, Mr. Kerr points out to Mr. Black what a rascally combination the Republican party is—evidently for the purpose of checking any symptoms which Jerry may possibly show of joining the Radicals. He shows his friend, the ex-Attorney General, that the record of the Republican party has been one of "punic faith and broken pledges," causing "popular discontent and strife which have made the last six years memorable beyond parallel," etc. Presently, the Hon. Mr. Kerr mentions to the Hon. Mr. Black that the following results have been accomplished during these six years, "memorable" for their unalloyed evil:

"1. The perpetual abolition of slavery.

"2. The counting of all ex-slaves, instead of three-fifths only, in making a basis for the apportionment of representation in Congress.

"3. The equality of civil rights to citizens of all races and colors.

"4. The inviolable character of the Federal public debt.

"5. The perpetual invalidity of all the Confederate debts.

"6. The sacredness of pensions and bounties.

"7. The disqualification of certain persons to hold office, unless relieved therefrom by Congress.

"8. The equality of all citizens in political rights and privileges, including suffrage.

"9. And certain limitations on the States and negative guarantees, chiefly declaratory in more specific terms of the pre-existing law of the land."

To be entirely frank, it does not seem to occur to Kerr that these nine results which he recommends Black to adopt at once are among the good works which the Republican party has performed. It is by reason of this oversight, we suppose, that the Hon. Mr. Kerr proceeds to advise the Hon. Mr. Black and his fellow-Copperheads to do anything—swallow any unsavory doctrine—in order that the Radical party may be blotted out of existence. At any rate, this is what the Hon Mr. Kerr advises, declaring that "just political action now requires, and the welfare of the country demands, that all good citizens shall cease to fight the past or the inevitable, and turn to the pregnant future, and consider and cultivate its mighty issues, and struggle for reform—for effective and thorough reform, by strictly peaceful and legitimate means, in cheerful subordination to the constitution as amended." He also thinks that "if there was ever any ambiguity in the positions (the plural form is Kerr's, not ours) of our great party upon these questions, it is time to remove it." That is, if the Democratic party has been passing itself off on some for a loyal and peaceful party, and on others for a disloyal and revolutionary one, it is time that this sort of policy were abandoned, and one not so palpably dishonest adopted.

Which is very good advice, and which will, doubtless, be adopted by the Hon. Mr. Black, provided he does not encounter something like this, from his fellow Democrat and secessionist of the Mobile *Register*:

"The 'new departure' was invented—or rather it was not invented—as a bridge to bear these voters back to the Democratic fold. But there is good reason to believe that the 'new departure,' so far from being a bridge to bear new recruits into the Democratic camp, is a bridge that bears old members of the Democratic camp over to Radical mongrelism. It is one thing to invite recruits into the Democratic temple; but it is another thing to demolish that temple, and to build a new one after Radical pattern, in order to make it entirely acceptable to the new recruits."

Or like this, from a long popular Democratic paper at New York:

"But now we are told by the organ of the 'departure' [the *World*] that these old deserters [illegible] ... [illegible] ... the 'old faith' ... 'Democracy' ... [illegible] ... sensible of the republic was reared by the fathers."

Or like this, from John Forsyth:

"We feel quite sure that when it comes to be analyzed in the National Convention next year, a goodly majority will be found that prefer to stand against fraudulent interpolations in the Constitution [illegible] ... [illegible] ... 'the powers of sovereignty to the central seat of government.'"

Or the similar arguments and appeals of A. H. Stephens and other anti-Departure politicians of eminence and influence, who might forcibly lead so tender a patriot as Black astray from the path of reform, into which his friend Kerr is so feelingly and so properly endeavoring to direct his wavering steps.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK'S STATEMENT.

To the inquiries of the Ku-Klux Committee of Congress into the financial condition of the Southern States, and especially in answer of the resolution of Senator Frank Blair, the Governor of Georgia makes an elaborate reply, which we publish this morning. Assuming that Governor Bullock states the facts fairly and truthfully, his report will go far to remove injurious impressions heretofore existing in the public mind. He states the taxable value of the real and personal property of Georgia before the war—exclusive of slave property—at $369,597,592; and the returned value for taxation in 1870 at $226,119,529, which exhibits a falling off of $143,478,063 since 1860. But he remarks that, "when we consider that the whole domestic and agricultural labor system was annihilated by the rebellion; that the people were dismayed, discouraged, and paralyzed, it is not strange that this result should appear." The return of property for 1869 exceeded that of 1868 by $19,266,186, and the return for 1870 exceeded that of 1869 by $21,778,964. Special taxes on professions, shows, liquors, etc., yield $500,000 per annum. The present rate of State taxation is four mills on the dollar, which is quite light. More especially as property is valued for taxation at less than one-third of its actual worth.

The bonded debt of Georgia in 1861 was $2,688,750, and in 1868, when he came into office as the successor of Governor Jenkins, elected under Johnson's Provisional State Government, the debt was $6,256,235, having been increased under his Democratic successor $3,567,885.

The expenses of the State Government under Governor Jenkins, from October 16, 1866, till August 10, 1868, a period of twenty-two months of Democratic rule, were $2,960,309. From that date till January 1, 1871, under Governor Bullock's administration, a period of twenty-nine months, the total State expenses were $3,758,804, being $5,000 per month less than under his predecessor, notwithstanding having expenses necessarily increased by the numerous, and, in fact, almost continuous, meetings of the General Assembly, made necessary by the hesitation and procrastination of Congress in acting upon the admission of Georgia into the former State relations in the Union.

The Governor next proceeds to examine the contingent debt of the State. He says there has been no increase of the actual or funded debt since he came into office. The State, however, has agreed to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of several new railways being constructed, to the amount of not exceeding one half the cost of their construction, which half ranges from $8,000 to $15,000 per mile. The State has, as a protection against her endorsement of those railway bonds, a first mortgage lien upon the whole property, with right of immediate and unobstructed possession of the defaulting roads, upon the failure of any of the companies to pay the interest on the bonds as they fall due. The State endorsement on the bonds of the roads is made upon the completion of each ten miles. The average amount of endorsement is about $12,000 per mile; and the aggregate liabilities of the State on account of such roads up to this time amounts to $7,545,900, which would represent about 630 miles of railway which has been constructed by means of this State aid.

The Governor does not state how much the liability of the State will be when all the roads are built which are entitled, under the aid law, to State endorsement of their bonds. It would have been well had he explained this point, as it affects the credit of the State with capitalists. He gives, as the reason or justification of the State of Georgia being called upon to lend her credit to the railroads, that the money for their construction has to be procured from the Northern States and Europe, and that capitalists in the North or abroad would not take time or trouble to inquire into the solvency of those companies, or the probable profitableness of their roads when built, and would refuse to purchase their securities when offered, unless they were endorsed by responsible parties. As the people of Georgia know all about the prospective value and the commercial necessity that exists for those railways, the State steps forward and guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of their bonds, and the corporations are thus enabled to make the negotiations that are necessary to their success. The State of Georgia is known, and her credit is good, therefore her endorsement secures the ready sale of the bonds at good prices. The Governor contends that the construction of these roads will add immensely to the wealth of the State, and to the tax-paying ability of the people, and that the security the State has taken is ample to save her from any ultimate loss on account of her guarantee to the bondholders.

The Governor concludes his report by saying that no citizen is disfranchised by the State Constitution or laws; that any man is eligible to office except those rendered ineligible by the Constitution of the United States. That the State Constitution framed and adopted in 1865, under authority of Andy Johnson's proclamation, disfranchised 95,000 male citizens over 21 years of age. This was done by the Democracy. The present Republican constitution disfranchises no man, whether white or black, or disqualifies any citizen of that State from the exercise of any political privilege. He denies that the offices of the State are filled by carpet-baggers, and states that, with one exception, all the offices are held either by natives of the South or men who were citizens of Georgia before and during the war. He closes with the usual remark of office-holders, that he has no political ambition or aspiration to hold office after his present term expires.

On the 14th of July Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, in New York, decided that Jay Gould must place 30,000 shares of registered stock in the Erie Railway Company in the hands of the Receiver, in place of the certificates of such stock now in his hands. These are the shares owned by English shareholders which have been practically stolen by the Erie managers. The value of the shares is $650,000. On the 25th the whole subject was reargued before the court by Messrs. Field and Smyth for Gould, and Mr. Southmayd and ex-Attorney General Hoar for the English stockholders. The fight over these shares has been bitter and protracted; every inch of ground is contested, and there is no probability that Gould will be compelled to disgorge, so long as he can find counsel to interpose technicalities and special equivocations to prevent and delay justice.

One of the principal causes which Oakey Hall pretended to assign for his cowardly action in the Irish *emeute* was the alleged poverty of the armament of the militia. And yet, one would naturally suppose there was money enough expended annually upon the armories by Hall and his fellows to keep the National Guard all right and tight in respect of arms. Very nearly a million of dollars were expended upon the armories of ten regiments—for repairs merely—during nine months of last year. This sum has been paid out without vouchers, or without any information more definite than the simple hint "Repairs on armories of such and such regiments," or "Plumbing on armories." In this manner there were paid to

A. J. Garvey, for plastering	$197,330.24
John H. Keyser, for plumbing	143,389.71
J. H. Ingersoll, for chairs	170,729.60
Geo. S. Miller, for carpenter work	431,064.31
Total	$942,453.86

One hundred and seventy thousand dollars for "chairs" ought to keep ten regiments in comfortable sitting accommodations—say a $34 chair for each man. It appears from the work made by the military upon the crowd, on the 12th, that their guns were tolerably serviceable; but then, if the Mayor had any fears on this point, he need have no trouble in determining where the money had gone which ought to have gone into rifles for the Guards.

The cost of the impeachment trial of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, foots up $61,898. The trial lasted forty-four days, and in the items of expense is one for forty-four cords of wood,—one cord for each day,—$165. The printed report of the trial cost $12,700. The largest item was the pay of 170 members at $5 per day, amounting to $37,400.

Touching cundurango, it will be recollected that a report came from Washington that the drug had been tested in the hospitals and found worthless; that the Medical Society's committee had so pronounced; and that the hue and cry which had been raised about cundurango was for the purpose of advertising a nostrum for the benefit of the American Minister at Ecuador, who owned the only accessible tract bearing the tree, etc., etc.

Now Dr. Bliss, whom the Association, or League, of District Doctors has expelled, because he wanted to try cundurango, or because he helped cure Colfax, in conjunction with another physician who is rated irregular, or for both these crimes, has come out with a statement which is, "on the contrary, quite the reverse" of what the other doctors, chiefly through the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, have been showing. He states (always giving corroborative authority) that the medicine has not been tested by the doctors who reported against it; that it has succeeded in the cases wherein he has applied it; that it has been favorably received by the medical profession generally, including two or three medical journals, the general expression being of hopefulness for its future proof of value, and God-speed for those who are investigating its curative properties; and finally, that the American Minister does not own a foot of cundurango land, nor has any interest in getting up a corner in the article. He has no hesitation in saying, and, like the celebrated Mr. Meddle, he "says it boldly," that one Thompson, the doctor who has been most active against him, and who has been the principal agency for the promulgation of these slanders, is an unmitigated scallawag, who cares more about ruining one man's reputation than saving another man's life; and the fact that the said Thompson belongs to the Washington Doctors' Union is, we admit, strong presumptive evidence to this effect.

The enterprising law book publishers, Messrs. E. L. & W. L. Gross, have issued an edition of the general laws passed by the Illinois Legislature, both at the regular and special sessions in 1871. The pamphlet contains a list of the local and special acts, but not the text of them. The pamphlet is got out in the style of Gross' Statutes of Illinois. Price 75 cents. Of course every lawyer must have it, and it will be useful to many other classes of people.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Theodore Sargent, aged 78 years, and George Sherman, aged 75, old settlers of the vicinity of Peoria, died at Farmington a day or two since. The former came to Peoria in 1818, when it was Fort Clark; the other in 1828.

—Dr. Winston Somers died at Urbana on the 18th inst., aged 72 years. He had lived there since 1833. During the rebellion he was Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the Seventh Congressional District; and, at the time of his death was Examining Surgeon for the Pension Bureau.

IOWA.

Two little boys, sons of Farmer Bryan, near Clarion, Wright County, were poisoned to death, one day last week, by picking and burning potato bugs, and inhaling the poisonous smoke and air emanating from the insects.

—John Clark, brother of Rezin Clark and Ex-Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa City, a man well-known in various portions of Iowa, was sunstruck in Missouri, week before last, and died soon after. He was buried near Iowa City on Friday.

—On Wednesday of last week, a child, 2 years old, of Mr. J. Cutler, druggist, of Attica, was [illegible]

[illegible] ... acid, which was in a bottle on a low shelf.

—M. Martin, who killed James W. Shannon, near Winnemet, July 5, and who immediately afterwards surrendered himself to the Sheriff, has had his preliminary trial, and was discharged from custody, the evidence showing the deed to have been done in self-defence.

—Mrs. S. J. Church, at Oskaloosa, arose on Sunday morning of last week, prepared breakfast, and then went back to the bed-room to summon her husband. She was horror-stricken to find him dead. He had committed suicide with strychnine. No adequate reason can be assigned for the step.

—The Cass County *Messenger*, extra, gives the following account of the storm at Atlantic on Tuesday evening last:

"Everything loose or light was carried before the wind. Thunder, lightning, rain, and wind contended for the mastery. Then came a shower of hail for fifteen minutes, breaking all the exposed windows north and west of town. The hail-stones were many of them large as walnuts. Among the ravages reported are: Stafford & Hawks' new brick store building totally destroyed—loss, $3,000. J. A. Terry's building (Gillespie Bros.' dry goods store) knock-kneed, and goods unsheltered; damage, $600. Rhodes Lea's dwelling, shattered to the amount of $300. Dawson's billiard hall to the extent of $300. Presbyterian Church to the amount of $300. Congregational Church bulged out, plaster all broken. Methodist Church badly shattered. Dr. Nichols' drug store turned around somewhat. James Pugh's house moved 10 feet from the foundation. School-house bulged, and chimney demolished. J. E. Steven's new building blown to atoms. W. T. Walker's kitchen shivered to kindling wood. New school-house entirely demolished. C. H. Blakeley's residence moved 20 feet from the roots. The damage to the crops is untold and cannot be fully estimated. Standing grain was pounded into the ground. Corn was so riddled that there will scarcely be a bushel to the acre. A. D. Boyd, D. F. Hawks and Jno. Lawson were in Stafford & Hawks' building when it fell, and had a narrow escape. Boyd and Lawson were badly injured, Hawks escaped unhurt."

WISCONSIN.

Ingraham Gould, a prominent citizen of Beaver Dam, died on the 16th inst., aged sixty years.

—The Fort Atkinson *Herald* has been shown an egg which is exactly the shape of a "crooked-neck" squash, and adds that the hen that laid it has struck for higher wages.

—The Baraboo *Republic* says that Mr. Felber brought into that place, on Thursday of last week, a four-foot rattlesnake, built like a pickerel, carrying the thickness of one's wrist from his shoulders to within four inches of his tail; and fried from it a pint of oil.

INDIANA.

A Sullivan County Justice decided, last week, that a verbal contract requires a stamp.

—At Terre Haute, on Thursday afternoon, Geo. McHenry, of the firm of McHenry & Co., linen dealers, and of McHenry & Bryan, proprietors of the Planet Saloon, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, causing almost instant death. No cause has been assigned for the act. Mr. McHenry was about thirty-eight years of age, and has been a resident of Terre Haute fifteen years.

—A farmer, named Samuel Sands, residing a short distance east of Richmond, took rather a serious somnambulistic freak a few nights ago. He retired at 9 o'clock, and at 10 his fancy pictured some one trying to kill him. He sprang out of bed, flew at the window, tore it to pieces—sash and glass—cutting himself from head to feet, jumped through the broken window on to the balcony, then over the parapet and down sixteen feet on to the hard gravel carriage-way, then took to his heels through the grounds, and had reached the outer gate to the highway and opened it, when his father called to him from the open door, which he had just reached. This brought Samuel to his senses, and he returned to the house. A couple of doctors were sent for, who found no broken bones, but many gashes cut through the skin on his face, arms, legs, and feet.

MICHIGAN.

—The Rev. Dr. Graham is elected to the Presidency of Hillsdale College. He is believed to be a gentleman of ripe scholarship, and of superior administrative and financial ability. Miss H. Laura Rowe, A. M., of Sandusky, O., is elected Principal of the Ladies' Department. Professor R. Dunn is to resume the chair of Biblical Theology. With $50,000 to be immediately added to the endowment, the College will take "a new departure."

MINNESOTA.

It is proposed to raise $100,000 in Minneapolis and St. Anthony in order to commence the work of protecting the falls this season, but the *Evening News* thinks it will be difficult to accomplish the task unless there are guarantees that it will be conscientiously spent in radical and permanent improvements, and not frittered away in temporary expedients.

—Mrs. Alzira Chapin, of Minneapolis, who lives a little out of town, died on Wednesday morning while coming to the city in a carriage, accompanied by her daughter, about 15 years of age. There was no convulsive movement, and the daughter did not discover the event until the corpse lost equilibrium, and leaned against her shoulder. The daughter drove the horse home, holding the body erect until assistance came to remove it to the house.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of Minnesota, have undertaken, through their Executive Committee, to establish a Christian mission on the Northern Pacific Railroad. For the present the headquarters of the mission are at Oak Lake, where there are over a thousand men in the employ of the Railway Company, and 5,000 settlers surrounding the station, who have no religious privileges whatever. The Association have received every encouragement from the officers of the road, the construction company, and the supply company.

KANSAS.

The New Chicago *Transcript* says:

"On Sunday, the 9th inst., some citizens of Fredonia, Wilson County, found the dead body of a little girl, aged 8 years, the daughter of Richard Handel, in the latter's house six miles from town. The body was covered with cuts and bruises. The coroner's jury decided that the child came to her death 'at the hands of some person or persons unknown,' but subsequently the father, Handel, was arrested on suspicion. The testimony of his son, a boy of 12 years, revealed an awful tale of cruelty. He testified that his father often whipped the little girl till she was insensible; that the mother finally died from the inhuman treatment of her husband and father, and that after her death the children became worse. The [illegible] ... [illegible] ... since been lynched."

MISSOURI.

The Sedalia *Times* of last week says:

"Yesterday, as some ladies were walking down Lyon street, they came suddenly upon the huge, mottled head of an enormous snake. [illegible] ... [illegible] ... It is now in safe keeping, and will be restored to its owners. It is about eight feet long."

OHIO.

The Newark *Advocate* says:

"While the Rev. B. T. Carter was preaching at Union, in the afternoon, a Mrs. Osborn came in, walked up the aisle to the pulpit, and announced to Mr. Carter that some one or more persons had broken into Mr. William Trone's house while he and his family were attending Sabbath School in the village [illegible] ... taking away money, valuable papers, and other articles, and that he (Mr. Trone) wished for some help to catch the thieves. Whereupon the speaker (Rev. Mr. Carter) asked the congregation what they would do. A majority were for hunting the thieves. The preacher then called for the long-metre doxology, and commenced the benediction. Parties went forth with sent out in every direction and gave the alarm. Woods, swamps, cornfields, barns, and sheds were searched, in hopes of finding them. The thieves were finally caught with the stolen property on them, and lodged in jail. There were two of them, who gave their names as John Carter and Charles Coleman."

THE TERRITORIES.

From the Salt Lake City *Tribune* of the 13th and 19th we gather some mining news. The mines and furnace belonging to Bateman & Buel in Bingham Canon, have been sold to an English company for $450,000 in cash. On the 14th a vein of ore ten feet wide was struck in the Davenport mine; the owners had been offered $30,000 for the mine before this discovery. The Vallejo Tunnel and Mining Company was organized on the 16th; capital, $3,000,000; the tunnel site is in Little Cottonwood Canon. The Emma mine, with 100 hands, is turning out 100 tons of ore a day; with $135 a ton, over and above all expenses—$13,500 net profit a day, or at the rate of $4,927,500 a year.

"The Salt Lake City *Tribune* of the 19th says: "Major J. W. Powell, the Colorado explorer, is again in our city. Some 200 miles of his exploration have been completed with perfect success. No mishap worth naming has occurred to retard the expedition, and the entire party is in the enjoyment of the best of health. The Major has some very fine photographic views of the deep canons and wild mountain scenery through which his party has passed. He expects to leave the city to-morrow to return to his boats, having come hither to meet with his family, who for the present are stopping in Salt Lake."

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Saratoga, hotel and shopkeepers begin to complain that the season is a dull one, the lists on the books at each of the large hotels being between two and three hundred short of last year. Some of the smaller hotels are full, however, and the various private boarding-houses and watercure establishments appear to be doing pretty well.

—The fashion in shoe-bows and rosettes is to be more gay during the next winter than ever before. Manufacturers of shoe-trimmings are getting up styles in gold braid and fringes that will make a lady's slipper look as if it came from a milliner's shop.

—The Liberty (Va.) *News* says: "A gentleman relates to us a novel and singular snake adventure on the roadside a few days since. He saw a rabbit attack a very large blacksnake with the fury of a practised snake-dog. The snake had charmed one of the rabbit's young ones, and was in the act of crushing and swallowing it, when the mother put in its timely appearance and saved its life."

—A Boston paper says: "There should be a tax per company at work on Half-way Rock, between Boston and Gloucester, where generations of fishermen have thrown lucky pennies on their outward voyages to insure a full fare and safe trip. Its veins are full of copper and nickel coin, from the earliest issues down to the coinage of to-day. This would be operating on as solid a basis as any in Wall street."

—England is evidently preparing for the "Battle of Dorking," for a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "That the Lords of the Admiralty have placed a detective at the entrance to their Hall, who allows no one to enter until his name be ascertained and the object he has in view. This information is written down in a book, and at the close of the day conveyed to the chief clerk."

—A novel sperm candle has recently been introduced in London. According to the description, four lateral apertures near the lower end of the candle communicate from the outside with four small longitudinal passages, as to admit air. By this arrangement, it is claimed that upward currents of air will be formed to the passages, which, issuing in close proximity to the flame, will produce more perfect combustion and increase the quantity of light given out by the candle. The longitudinal passages may either extend nearly to the top of the candle or may pass directly through it.

—The hurricane which blew over the coast of Labrador some weeks ago destroyed 25 fishing smacks, 32 dwellings, over 40 stores, and about $500,000 worth of dried fish and other property. The number of lives already ascertained to be lost is 28, while many are expected to be added to the record.

—A method of rendering fabrics water-proof, either in the piece or when made up into garments, without at the same time impeding transpiration, and one lately recommended in Paris for military purposes, consists in the use of an acetate of alumina, prepared by the mutual decomposition of solutions of acetate of lead and of sulphate of alumina. The fabrics are dipped in this solution and then dried, in which process acetic vapors are developed, and basic acetate of lead remains behind, thus protecting the cloth completely against wet, without being itself visible or appreciable in any other way. The application will hold good for a long time, if the portions of the dress exposed are occasionally moistened with the solution by means of a sponge.

—A curious case was recently tried in Washington County, New York. The defendant was charged with uttering and publishing a forged deed of the date of 1827, the said deed having previously been made the basis of an action of ejectment to recover a hotel property in the village of Whitehall, valued at over $30,000. The instrument purporting to have been executed in 1827, was written on blue paper, colored with ultramarine. It was shown that artificial ultramarine was not discovered until 1829, and was not used in the manufacture of paper prior to 1842, and that the paper on which the alleged deed was written was probably not manufactured until 1845. There were, also, other characteristics which rendered it impossible that the paper in question could have been in existence in 1827, since it had been through the calendering process, which was not known until 1874, and had been made on a Fourdrinier weaving machine, which was not in general operation until 1840. This combination of circumstantial evidence reduced the probability that the deed was a forgery to an absolute certainty, and the defendant was convicted.

PERSONAL.

A. T. Stewart is usually in his stores from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

—Joaquin Miller is expected in New York by the next steamer.

—President Thiers and Jules Favre exercised their right to vote at the recent French elections.

—Senator Sumner has just arrived home from Washington, and is spending a short vacation with the poet Longfellow at Cambridge.

—The Duke of Montpensier, a Spanish journal says, "is as bold as a plebeian, rich as a noble, rich as a King."

—A Scotch Court has decided that Miss Jex Blake, the medical student, must pay the expenses of the trial at which the jury returned a verdict against her for slander, and assessed the damages at a farthing.

—The claimant of the Tichborne title and estates is said to have stopped at the Clarendon Hotel in New York city, in 1868, and to have forgotten to pay his bills when leaving.

—The Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, M. C., in a letter to J. Q. Howard on art culture, takes occasion thus vigorously to state an opinion: "Though we (the American people) are the almightiest people that ever was or will be, yet the tendency of our 'almightiness' is to run to [illegible] blackguards."

—During the recent repairs to Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Rev. Isaac Hazly procured one of the original bricks, taken from above the steps where the Declaration of Independence was publicly proclaimed, and, having encased it in a highly-finished walnut box, properly marked and sealed, bearing a silver plate inscribed, "From Independence Hall, Philadelphia," sent it to President Thiers, of France, with an explanatory letter.

—About a year since, Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court of New York, married a Miss Charlotte E. Rotten, but, after only six weeks of married life, they separated and were quietly divorced. On the 15th inst. the lady was married to Mr. L. Wilkerson Curtis, a wealthy tobacco and cotton broker of that city, and brother of the Judge.

—Mr. J. Lombardo runs a barber shop in Charleston, S. C. Last week the Hon. W. A. Hayne, a colored member of the South Carolina Legislature, entered Mr. Lombardo's shop, and asked to be shaved. The barber refused to shave him. Mr. Hayne then had Mr. Lombardo arrested under the provisions of the Civil Rights bill, and the unfortunate barber was held in $1,000 to answer.

—Though lucky in their Paris property, not one of their 184 buildings having been destroyed, the Rothschilds were not so fortunate in their financial transactions, as they are said to have sustained a loss by the war of 70,000,000 francs, according to a Dublin journal. However, that amount during the same period by withdrawing time from an unfortunate speculation, whereby they would have lost about as much more. This would seem to leave them about even in the matter of loss and gain—according to an Irish journal.

—In a recent trip of the steamship China from New York to Liverpool, the passengers laid small wagers, daily, on the number of miles the vessel had run during the twenty-four hours preceding the usual reckoning at meridian. W. J. McAlpine, the celebrated engineer, was on board, and, having ascertained the diameter of the screw, its declination, and the number of revolutions registered, made a mathematical calculation on the result, which varied only two miles from the ascertained distance reported by the Captain. Mr. McAlpine's figures shows that the power of propulsion was equal to 237 miles, the Captain reporting it 239.

—The great Mordaunt case, which during its trial in London created such immense popular excitement, is to be brought before the courts again. Lady Mordaunt, who was committed to a private lunatic asylum for life, being considered insane, has been released, her physicians declaring their opinion that her insanity is partly feigned, and that she is wholly sane, and therefore responsible for her actions. Sir Charles Mordaunt has announced his determination of recommencing proceedings with a view of obtaining an absolute divorce from Lady Mordaunt. His suit will be brought before the Scottish or English courts. This new phase of the case has awakened much popular interest.

—At the last meeting of the creditors of The O'Donoghue, M. P., it was agreed that he should pay over to the trustees £3,000 in three annual instalments of £1,000 each, the first payment to be made within one year from the date of the order of the Court. It was also proposed that payment should be guaranteed by a responsible person; that the cost of the proceedings should be first paid, there being also a proviso that the bankruptcy should be annulled within a year from the date of the petition, and that the bankrupt's estate and effects should be vested in the trustee assigned to the person guaranteeing the £3,000. The Registrar at the Court of Bankruptcy remarked at a meeting of the creditors just held that, as the former one had not been duly advertised, there must be another meeting, which was agreed upon for July 29. The O'Donoghue was adjudicated bankrupt in July, 1870; his total debts were about £17,000, of which £11,298 are unsecured; his property was returned at £1,250.

POLITICAL.

Chief Justice Thompson, of Pennsylvania, is spoken of as a Democratic candidate for President.

—General Hancock has been nominated for the Presidency by a party of gentlemen at Alum Springs, Virginia.

—The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, has gone to Berkeley Springs, Va., where all the foremost representatives of the Lost Cause are rapidly assembling.

—The Conservative State Executive Committee of Virginia have decided to call a convention on the 30th of August for the reorganization of the party.

—The editor of an Ohio Democratic journal is much grieved because in a spelling match in school his daughter, as he expresses it, was "spelled down by a nigger," of about the same age. He thinks this is a new reason for desiring to oust the Republicans.

—Mr. George S. Winans, the Republican Assemblyman who acted with the Democrats at Albany last winter, nominates himself for re-election to the Assembly in Dunkirk.

—The *Alabama State Journal* nominates for President and Vice President General Grant and Alexander White, of Alabama. Mr. White is a native of Alabama, we believe, and was a Union man throughout the war.

—The Opelika (Ala.) *Locomotive* refuses to hitch on to the New Departure, and proclaims its platform as follows: "First. A cordial, habitual, and eternal distrust of the General Government. Second. An ineradicable, inexpugnable conviction that these States are, and of right ought to be, free, sovereign, and independent."

—At the election this fall in Texas the people will vote upon the proposition to divide the State into three States. It is said that the Democrats now oppose division, while the Republicans generally favor it, as it will be likely to give them at least two more United States Senators.

—The Louisville *Commercial* says: "Never, since 1865, have the Republican prospects in Kentucky been so bright as now. Democrats and Conservatives are coming into our ranks in all directions."

—The Gallatin (Ill.) *Gazette* says: "The Hon. Newton R. Casey, of Mound City, is regarded as a probable Democratic candidate for the office of Congressman-at-Large. Dr. Casey has served many years in the Legislature of our State."

—The New York *Evening Post* speaks of General Butler as "a politician without a policy, a statesman without principles, and a partisan without moderation." The *Post* says that "It would be a gloomy sign of political degeneracy if the people of Massachusetts should put such a man into the chair which was once filled by Governor Andrew."

—The Washington *Chronicle* "lately heard of a newly-appointed Treasury Clerk, who, after idling away his first day at the desk, was asked by his chief if he did not intend to work. 'Work!' the [illegible] exclaimed the indignant youth, 'Didn't I work hard enough to get here?' He found, however, that he must either work or 'walk.'"

—The Maryland Democracy, doubtless acting under advice, refrained from making a platform. What the platform would have been had they gone on and framed one may be judged from the following remarks of Frederick K. Nelson, which were received [with] "loud cheers:" "We must stand upon the principles of the old Democracy—not of the new—following in the paths of Jefferson, Madison, and the other great patriots of the old Democracy. I know not how the other parts of the State may act, but among the mountains of the Alleghanies, in Frederick, Carroll, and Montgomery, we propose to proclaim and support, not the new doctrine sought to be foisted upon it, nor the new ideas that white men are not competent to govern, but to follow the lines framed by our fathers."

—The Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, just nominated, as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland, was born in Baltimore on August 9, 1824. He was educated by a private tutor, and was for some months in the counting-room of George Peabody. He graduated in 1845 at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar and practised law in Baltimore. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature of Maryland, and was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1851, but was defeated by 119 votes. He was elected by the Legislature Comptroller of Maryland in 1853, and served until 1855. He was again Democratic candidate for Congress in 1857, and, being defeated at the polls, contested the seat before the House of Representatives, which decided against him by a vote of 100 to 128, although the Committee on Elections had reported in his favor. In the winter of 1868 he was appointed by the Governor United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Reverdy Johnson, and served until March 4, 1869.

—The quarrel among the Republicans of Alabama over the offices, encouraged by Senator Spencer on the one side and ex-Senator Warner on the other, increases in fierceness. The Spencer faction are determined to have Warner removed from the Custom House at Mobile. A few days ago a meeting of Mr. Warner's friends was called to approve the appointment of their chief, but by some means the Spencer men got possession of the meeting, and adopted resolutions which declare that they "receive the appointment of Mr. Warner, in opposition to their Representatives, as an insult upon the Republicans of the State;" that "Mr. Warner has been placed in this position through the influence of certain persons in Ohio;" that they "earnestly beg the President of the United States to undo this great wrong, and to give the patronage of this State, as has been the custom from the formation of the government, to our Senator and Representatives;" and that they "will stand by and support Senator Spencer and Congressman Turner regardless of cost or consequence."

RAILROADS.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, held at Saybrook, McLean County, Ill., July 19, it was decided to change the line of the road east of Saybrook, at the crossing of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, about two miles south of the present grade. Ties are being got out all along the line of the road, and track-laying will begin at Bloomington, Ill., in twenty days.

—The work on the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Railroad is being rapidly pushed forward. At the Lansing and Detroit ends, iron is being put down at the rate of a mile per day each. It is expected that the cars will be running from Detroit to the junction with the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad in six weeks.

—The Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad Company are rapidly progressing with their work in extending their road to the Straits of Mackinaw. The iron is now laid twenty-four miles north of Wenona, and within four miles of Standish, on Pine River. At this place a junction is to be made with the Shore Road to Alabaster and Au Sable.

—The Toronto *Leader* says that the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in connection with leading British capitalists, and with the approval and support of the Dominion Government, are about organizing an ocean line of steamers. The proposed steamers will depart from Montreal in summer and Portland in winter.

—The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* of the 22d says:

"The issue and delivery to the Directory of the Quincy, Missouri & Pacific Railroad, of $300,000 (in bonds) of the $300,000 to said road, by the city of Quincy, is another evidence not only of the good faith of Quincy in this matter, but of the progress that is being made towards the construction of the road. They have already been registered in the Auditor's office at Springfield and are ready for sale. The amount of subscriptions along the line of road, beside the Quincy subscription, amount to $1,115,000. A further subscription, $461,100 will be needed along the line, before the second $200,000 from this city will be available. The first issue will enable the company to prosecute the work to Edina, which is expected to be completed before the first of January next. Mr. Savage, the President of the road, reports thirty miles of the road from West Quincy about ready for the ties and iron, with the grading and bridging for the remainder of the distance to Edina under contract, and iron enough purchased and under way to lay the track to Edina."

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, of the 21st, says:

"The prospect of the speedy completion of the Wisconsin Central road from Ashland to Stevens Point is good. Ashland county has voted to issue $200,000 in bonds to aid the road, on condition that the line be completed in two years. Duluth people look upon the route with special favor, because it gives them access to the iron bed and a direct line to Chicago. It is ninety-two miles from Stevens Point to the Penokee range, and twenty-three from there to Ashland. This route will pass through Portage and Madison. From the entry of St. Louis river to Ashland is sixty-six miles; but from the same entry to the range would be, directly, our fifty-six miles; thence to Stevens Point ninety-two miles; and from Stevens Point to Chicago two hundred miles, making the whole direct between Duluth and Chicago, 348 miles, [illegible] successful operation, and we believe that the line from Portage to the Point will be put in as soon as the road beyond is completed."

The Quincy (Ill.) *Whig* says:

"The Baxter Springs (Kansas) *Sentinel* says that a contract for the entire construction of the Bolivar & Baxter Springs Railroad was let on the 11th inst., with the condition that the work shall be commenced as soon as the County Commissioners in Missouri shall have issued the necessary bonds for the building of their portion of the road. This road extends from Baxter Springs, in Cherokee County (the southeastern County of Kansas), in a northeastern direction through Jasper, Barton, Dade and Polk Counties, to Bolivar, in the latter County, and is a link in the great contemplated chain of roads to which we have recently referred as tending in this direction by way of Booneville, Mo. This line (the Baxter Springs, one of the great cattle depots of Kansas) is almost as direct to Chicago by way of Quincy, and is represented to be 112 miles shorter than by way of Kansas City."

—The first "narrow-gauge" passenger car ever built in the United States was recently turned out at Wilmington, Delaware, for the road now constructing between Denver and Colorado City. The cars are three feet gauge, 35 feet in length, 7 feet in width, and 10 feet 7 inches in height, weigh 15,000 pounds, and will comfortably seat 36 passengers. Every effort has been made to keep the centre of gravity as low as practicable. The main sills are distant 27 inches from the rails, which is 15 inches less than customary on the broad-gauge roads. The interior is of black walnut, beautifully finished, with silver-plated hat and coat hooks, and silver-mounted lamps, comfortable closets, neat and serviceable water coolers, and heated by patent wood stoves. Along one side extends a row of double seats, and on the other side are found single ones. The cars are well ventilated, built in saloon style, and have an inside height of 7 feet 6 inches. The "smoking car" is somewhat different in construction, the seats being placed in the centre, and the entrances being from both ends and sides. The passenger carriage is run on four wheel trucks, whilst the smoking and baggage cars are run on two axles each. These latter are somewhat smaller than the passenger, and weigh only 5,750 pounds.

CROPS.

The Kewaunee (Wis.) *Enterprise* says that winter wheat is looking well, and an abundant harvest is expected, while spring wheat is not so good, though a fair crop will probably be realized.

—The Sparta (Wis.) *Eagle* says: "The chinch-bug, the pest of the wheat field, is working quite generally, and many fields are already seriously injured thereby. Unless we have rain soon, it is thought that the spring wheat crop in the LaCrosse Valley will be terribly damaged."

—Of crops in Kossuth County (Iowa) the *Upper Des Moines* says: "Barley is harvested, and is estimated, generally, at sixty bushels per acre. Early sown wheat will be excellent, and bids fair for a heavy yield. Late sown wheat will be light. Oats are heavy, and will yield an average of sixty bushels per acre."

—In Chickasaw County, Iowa, this year, crops will average as follows: Wheat, 20 bushels to the acre; barley, as far as threshed, 34½ bushels; oats, above 50 bushels, and hay, three tons to the acre. Several farmers in Chickasaw County are raising tobacco this year. In one field the plants stand three feet high, and it is estimated that the crop will average 2,000 pounds per acre. At 15 cents per pound this tobacco is worth $300 per acre.

—The Sterling (Whiteside County, Ill.) *Gazette* says: "Our farmers are so busily engaged in harvesting that but few come in town. The crop of barley, rye and oats is said to be better than for many years previously. Wheat yields well also, but it is not so good in all localities. Corn never was better at this season of the year. Fruit is also abundant."

A RAILROAD SENSATION.

Short Line Rail from Cincinnati to New York—Plans Matured for Building a Road 130 Miles Shorter than the Shortest Existing Route.

From the Cincinnati *Gazette*, July 21.

About three months ago there appeared notices in the papers of the organization of the Kentucky & Great Eastern Railroad, and the election as Directors of Colonel S. W. Morton, of New York; A. J. Hodder, of Cincinnati; General J. C. Fremont, of New York; General N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts; Judge William P. Cutler, of Marietta; J. M. Duke, of Maysville, and James T. Brady, of Pittsburgh.

Colonel Morton was elected President of the Board, Mr. Hodder, Vice President, and T. Wrighlson, Secretary.

The ostensible purpose of this organization was to build a road from Covington to Cattlesburg, Kentucky, and it attracted, at the time, comparatively little attention. The developments of the last few days, however, have put an entirely different phase on this project, and reveal the fact that, instead of being a local project, it was really a plan for building a road from Cincinnati to New York City. The President of the road reached the city yesterday, and though he is not disposed to reveal all the purposes of the organization, he and those associated with him are willing to let the world have enough light on the subject to enable them to discover a plan for constructing a road from this city to New York, which they claim will be 130 miles shorter, by measurement, than the Pennsylvania Central, the shortest existing route.

The Company contemplate the construction of the road from Covington to Cattlesburg, a distance of 130 miles. From the latter place they proceed across the State of West Virginia over a route already surveyed, striking near or at Point of Rocks. From Cattlesburg to Point of Rocks will be 330 miles, making from Cincinnati to the Potomac a distance of 300 miles. A part of the line will be over the Maysville and Big Sandy Railroad, the franchise and property of which, it is said, the new organization has purchased. On this part of the road work has been done which is estimated at $300,000.

Through the State of West Virginia preliminary surveys have been made, though the exact route has not been determined.

From Point of Rocks connections will be made with roads now existing, or constructing, through the State of Pennsylvania to the cities of York and Reading both being points.

By this line, the projectors claim the distance from Cincinnati to New York will not exceed 620 miles, and may by contemplated changes be even less than this. The new line will compare with existing roads, according to the figures furnished by the officers of the former, as follows:

New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]
Kentucky & Great Eastern	[illegible]

If this estimate is correct, and the gentlemen vouches for it, it will be seen that an immense advantage will accrue to the new road. One hundred and twenty miles is equal to from four to five hours of travel to passengers, and in both passengers and freight the saving in cost of so much transportation is a matter of great consequence.

But this is not all that is claimed for the new line, for, while the projectors urge that the new route will be 130 miles shorter in measurement, in equating distances by reason of curves and grades, the distance would, they say, will, with the former, be [illegible] than 200 miles.

The grade throughout the entire line is of the most favorable nature. In Kentucky the maximum grade will be 15 feet; in West Virginia, going east, 52½ feet, coming west, 72 feet. The value of the latter will be better understood when it is remembered the maximum grade of the Baltimore & Ohio Road is 117 feet.

Of the benefits of this road, if completed, so far as bringing us coal, iron, salt, lumber, and oil are concerned, our readers need hardly be informed. Its consequence is one which could not readily be over-estimated.

The road from Cincinnati to Catlettsburg can be completed within one year, and the projectors say no reason exists why the through line to New York may not be finished within three years.

But this is not all of the project, for it now turns out that the same parties who are interested in the road from Cincinnati to New York, are also the moving powers in the proposition to complete the old tunnel under Walnut Hills, of which we have spoken heretofore. That contracts have been made for the finishing of the latter there can now be no doubt. It seems then, that these are all but parts of the same general plan for building up another magnificent railroad interest which will connect Cincinnati with the seaboard, furnish to the new route a safe outlet to the Northwest, and what is probably more than all, to prepare a great eastern arm for the Southern Pacific Road, the completion of which will not be delayed many years.

In all respects there is more significance about the project than any in the railroad way that has lately found its way to the light.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Condition of the Prairies, and the Effect of Settlement on Them—What has Been Done in the Past Fifteen Years—A Contemplated Trip to the Rocky Mountains.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.]

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 22.

Everybody is having a vacation, from the clergy up to the industries that move the world. Some student, fresh from his *alma mater*, is filling the pulpit during the vacation, and a few persons listlessly yawn through the tiresome declamation. The courts have gone to the sea shore, and justice walks abroad. Newspapers have become readable, for they give us the world's doings, and party strife and party ambition is sipping nasty mineral water or taking a bath of ocean brine. The Board of Trade have fled, one by one, for some other margin, and the railroad officials have retired to some quiet shade beyond the warehouse question, and it has occurred to "The Farm and Garden" that amid all this quiet, that it make a trip over that vast stretch of country that lies between the Father of Waters and the Rocky Mountains, to eat buffalo steak and antelope cutlets; to see the miner in his gulch, the farmer among his irrigating streams, and the herdsman on the great plains; to look over the wide stretches of treeless plains and gaze on the snow-capped mountains that by the aid of man shall in the future change the treeless plain to a rich, fertile, and thickly populated country. Thirty-five years ago, when the writer first cast his eyes on this country, the then Eldorado of the West, there were many questions unanswered, and many obstacles to the progress of settlement that was then pushing into the prairie country. Had there followed no change in the climate, no change in the condition of the soil as the result of this settlement, the prairie region east of the Mississippi would not have presented its present aspect, nor would Chicago have made or held her wonderful commercial and industrial position. History has never given full credit for the effect that settlement has had on special locations, or even great tracts of country. We have taken it for granted that the climate remains the same, that the soil retains its normal condition, and that the same system of culture may go down to the latest time. It is true that science points to changes that have occurred in a long cycle of centuries; that Egypt, Syria, and other parts of Asia have become less fertile; but we have overlooked the change that has been effected within the last thirty years in the prairie country bordering the Mississippi. If we will take a look backward over the last three decades we may hopefully look forward for like results on the plains, where the sage brush of the alkali springs now usurp the domain. Here, east of the Mississippi, the rank prairie grass has given place to soft meadows and luxuriant pasturage. The buffalo grass had disappeared with the buffalo, for the latter could not have survived the winter of the Illinois prairies, on the common buffalo grass, for that ripened in September and was no longer capable of sustaining animal life.

I do not propose to enter learned theories in regard to these changes, but simply to call attention to facts. In the early settlement the most prominent feature of the country was ague and fever, which, like a great staring giant of evil, stood in the very gateway to the prairie country, and turned the tide of emigration to Wisconsin, Minnesota, California, and points supposed to be beyond the border of miasma. But a wonderful change came in the climate, the plow, and the close pasturage that hastened evaporation, threw off the dampness, and the ague and fever disappeared. The giant of evil stalked over the Mississippi, and pointed to the sage brush, the springs of alkali, the treeless plains, and arid waste, whose grim desolation reigned amid unbroken solitudes, warning the emigrant not to proceed. In the face of these untoward conditions, even the mountain streams, with all their freshness and vigor, were taken up by the evaporating power of the heated air, to be dashed in showers on the forests that bordered the great lakes. Can we, of the prairie, grow our wheat for all time? Will the rust despoil the timothy and clover? Can we grow the apple, the pear, and the cherry? Will the June floods ever cease? and will the summer drouth have an end? are all questions reaching down to the last decade. We may ask, if the sage brush will not give place to forests; if evaporation can be checked, that the arid plain may yield to verdure, and that the mountain streams shall flow to the sea, as in all countries where man holds dominion. To accomplish all these in the next thirty-five years is no greater task than has been accomplished during the last thirty-five on this side of the great river. If culture can drive out the miasma, it can drive out the sage brush. If culture can modify the rain fall on this side of the Mississippi, it can on the slopes that lead up to the great water-shed of the continent. A single man or a single colony could make no impression, but a great movement like that which is flowing over the Mississippi and planting itself along the hundred new railroads, will soon make itself apparent to the most casual observer. To one, therefore, who has seen and noted the wonderful changes of the last thirty-five years on the prairies of Illinois, this new field of investigation cannot fail to be of interest, not only to himself, but I trust also to the readers of THE TRIBUNE. Entering upon this new field of research without prejudice or dreary theories, it shall be the endeavor of *The Farm and Garden* to see things as they are and to learn their capabilities.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Fifteen years ago a passenger train of the Illinois Central Railroad stopped to set down a small party, where Cobden Station now stands. The hills closed in on the narrow track. Those on the east presented great masses of sandstone-boulders, worn and crowded into jagged points, and gaping caverns. Over these arose a lofty forest of poplar, oak, hickory, and gum. From the top of one of these hills, three hundred feet above the track of the iron way that had wound its tortuous course where the Drury had cut through the grand chain, could be seen here and there a small farm nestled among the hills, that had been carved out of the forest by the woodman's axe, blow by blow. A dozen miles to the west, through the blue mist of the hill tops, the smoke from a steamer pointed out the Mississippi, where for thirty miles it had cut through the walls of limestone, over which once poured the river like another Niagara, and held the "basin of Egypt" a vast inland lake. What an arcadia for fruit culture this must have been! was the passing thought. The soft zephyrs coming up from the south, the dreamy haze of the hills, the thunder of the great falls as the river poured over the rocky ledge, and the broad lake to the north to modify the frost and the winter's cold—all conspired to make this one of the loved spots of earth. But the falls had been cut away, the lake had been drained, the smooth contour of the hills had been eroded by the storms, and yet, in its weird aspect, it stood an inviting spot for the horticulturist. Another year and these hill sides echoed to the sound of the axe that was busy preparing them for the orchard and the garden, and to-day, where fifteen years ago stood a rude hovel of logs, where "we uns" had long subsisted on bacon, corn bread and whiskey, rich fruit and other horticultural produce daily go to the market, aggregating from ten to twenty-five cars, containing eight tons each. Many of these fifteen years have been years of untoward labor and struggle, but out of these have come rich results. Lesson after lesson has had to be learned, but the mastery has come at last, and these hill sides are now dotted with neat cottages, and the sound of the school bell penetrates the valleys, and echoes back from the hills, where the orchards bend with fruit and the gardens are filled with luxuries. Men had looked down from these hill tops long years before, but they saw nothing but their rocky frontlets and forest-crowned tops, and forest-filled valleys. But the party from the train had not come to study their capabilities and to put them to a useful purpose. The trapper and explorer have looked down in the valleys, and been delighted with the rich shading of the mountain slopes; he has looked up to the fields of snow that feeds the springs, along whose borders, fringed with forests, he pursued his game; but when the iron way came up the long slopes through the fields of wormwood sage and past the pools of alkali, men have come for some other purpose, and it would not be strange if some of these mountain sides and these deep valleys send out car loads of peaches and apples, and other rich fruit—if they, in less than 15 years, rival the hills of the grand chain in the value of their agricultural and horticultural products, not to be sent to the great cities for sale and distribution, but to feed the millions that dig into the bowels of the earth for mineral treasures, and those who are trundling the wealth of nations over the mountains and past the great plains, once treeless but treeless no more.

That all this new field of human hopes and of human progress must have its day of struggle and privation, is but natural; but this over, it will settle down into the regular routine in the world's march of mind and of matter. But we hope to give pencilings of things by the way, and leave speculations and theories to those pleasant writers who do the mountains and the plains at a dash. Six weeks are allotted for our stay, during which we hope to meet many old friends and readers of THE TRIBUNE, on whom we shall draw for information.

RURAL.

WINNIPEG.

Celebrations—Orders Governing Immigration.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 22.—For some months there has been much talk of the bad management of the affairs of the Lamar Fire Insurance Company, a Chicago concern, but in which a large number of innocent individuals outside of that city are stockholders. Charges of fraud, corruption and perjury have been made by stockholders against the management of the company, and to-day the bubble is officially announced as burst. The Lamar Insurance Company, of this city, was incorporated, by special act of the Legislature, in 1865. The principal office of the company was located in Chicago; Leonard Swett was President, and D. C. Hooker Secretary. At the date of the last annual report, December 31, 1869, the amount of stock paid up in cash was $200,000; the stock subscribed, but not paid up in cash, was $1,139,950; the total assets of the company as reported at the date of that report were $294,450.16, from which deduct $100,000 stock subscriptions and $186,654.94 remained as actual assets. The liabilities of the company, at the same time, were $153,410.45, and the expenses for the year 1869 was $40,432.69; the expenditures during the same time being $40,425.43. Of this latter amount $19,670.54 was paid for losses; for salaries and commissions, $10,388.99; for taxes, $360.81, and for general expenses, $10,005.09. After rumors of bad management had gained credence among the stockholders, a committee of stockholders was appointed by the officers of the company to investigate affairs and report, but said committee not responding promptly to the desires of the [illegible] stockholders, [illegible] ... and [illegible] Smith, late State Treasurer, as attorney for the State to apply to the Circuit Court of Cook County for the appointment of a Receiver, in whose hands the affairs of the company will be placed, its business closed up, and the charges which have been made investigated. A number of our prominent citizens are interested, as stockholders, in the concern, among whom are a number of State officials, it is said. The policy holders are protected by reinsurance in the People's Insurance Company, of California.

Homicide at Jacksonville.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, July 22.—This morning, about 1 o'clock, two Irishmen, named William and Patrick [illegible], went near the dwelling of Mrs. Georgia Potter, a woman of easy virtue who resides in this city, and threw brickbats at the house, one of which struck it. Mrs. Potter hearing the sound of the brick, came down to the window, and, looking out, saw the men approaching, and, believing they intended to renew the assault, discharged a pistol at William. The ball struck him in the back and passed almost through his body, indicating that it is believed to be a mortal wound. Mrs. Potter was this morning arrested and committed to jail until the result of the wound is known.

Post Office Burglarized—An Unknown Man Killed.

DIXON, Ill., July 22.—On Wednesday night the Post Office in this city was entered and about $11.20 taken from the money-box. Since then our detectives have been on the alert, but got no clue to the robbers. Deacon Burr, the Deputy Postmaster, thinks the burglars entered a passage-way leading to a saloon, which is rarely used since the passage of the temperance law. The Postmaster will make up the amount stolen, and, therefore, there will be no increase of the national debt on account of this robbery.

The dead and mangled body of an unknown man who had evidently been run over by a train, was found on the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, between Franklin and Ashton, early yesterday morning. All that is known about him is that he was put off the Omaha passenger train on Tuesday evening, at Franklin, being drunk and refusing to pay his fare. It is probable that he wandered off and laid down, and fell asleep on the track. He was a medium sized man, with sandy hair and whiskers, and about thirty-five years of age, and a stranger in Franklin.

KENTUCKY.

The Ivey Murder—The Ku-Klux Troubles in Estill County.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—The examination of Cabe Amos Ivey, at Old Deposit Station, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, three weeks ago, was had before Judge Bruce to-day. Myers was discharged, and Randolph committed without bail to answer to the charge of murder at the next term of the Criminal Court. The difficulty occurred about a [illegible] ... [illegible]

David Alley and Granville Cuddy, two men of the Estill County Ku-Klux, were before the United States Commissioner to-day, charged with [illegible] ... [illegible] ... and [illegible] the wages of miners from $1.50 to [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Under the $4,000,000 loan law, lately passed by the Territorial Legislature, Governor Cooke has negotiated $1,500,000 of improvement bonds of this District, at 97½. This money is to be used in parks, paving streets, and otherwise improving the city and adorning its public grounds. It appears to be the intention of the Board of Public Works to make the streets, avenues, and grounds of Washington worthy of a capital, at one job. The Washington Aqueduct authorities will advertise, on Monday next, for 4,800,000 pounds of 36-inch iron pipe, for a new water main from Georgetown to Capitol Hill.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following important decision of the Treasury Department was made public to-day:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1871.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, transmitting the report of the Auditor of the Joint Railway Companies of New Jersey, and one from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to claims from taxes upon the net earnings [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

"I am, very respectfully,

"E. C. BANFIELD,

"Solicitor to the Treasury.

"To Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury."

MAGAZINE EXPLOSION AND FIRE.

At 2 o'clock this morning an explosion occurred in a small magazine at the Washington Arsenal which is used for the preparation of rockets. [illegible] ...

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Governor Cooke and family leave here this evening, to attend the funeral of Mrs. Jay Cooke, who died, last night, near Philadelphia.

[illegible] of St. Louis, is here, en route for Long Branch.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The name of Colonel Wm. Phillips, of Kansas, has been mentioned in connection with the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with such attendant facts as would seem to indicate that he will be speedily appointed. He has been recommended by the Board of Civil Commissioners, and his familiarity with Indian questions strengthens the belief among his friends that his appointment will be tendered him. The President has been recently informed himself in regard to Colonel Phillips' record and fitness.

NAVAL EXPENDITURES.

The amount appropriated by Congress for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30 [illegible] ... the expenditure over former years since the war.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter from Fort Sill, July 5, says the Kiowa Indians have made efforts to induce the Cheyennes and Sioux to join them in a war against the whites, but thus far have failed. They are at present among the Antelope hills, on the Canadian River.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The bank statement shows changes equivalent to a gain in the lawful reserve of $878,326.

THE STOCK MARKET

was extremely dull, with drooping prices, and Hannibal & St. Joseph is the weakest stock on the list. The coal stock speculation seems to have flattened out, the consolidation having fallen to 80¾, against 92½ on Monday last. The market closed up with a slight rally.

GOLD

was weak, owing to the heaviness of foreign exchange. The first recorded sale of gold was at 112, after which the price dropped off to 111¾, at which it closed at 3 o'clock. The shipments abroad to-day were $675,517, and during the week $1,474,505.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

was heavy but quiet, as usual on Saturday, the nominal quotations being 110¼ to 110½, with some transactions at 110¾ to 110¼ for prime bankers sixty-day sterling bills.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

moved in sympathy with gold, and were lower, with the exception of 1865s, which were higher. In the morning the quotations for Pacific Railroad securities were as follows: Central Pacific, 96¼ to 96¾; Union Pacific gold bonds, 87¼; land grants, 81; incomes, 82; stock, 28¼ to 28½.

MONEY.

In the money market there is no change. Borrowers on call were accommodated at 2, 3, and 4 per cent, the ruling rate being 3 per cent.

THE TOTAL IMPORTS

at this port for the week were valued at $8,004,317, of which $1,941,909 represented dry goods.

BREADSTUFFS.

The wheat market was dull and in buyers' favor. The high rates for freight checked the export demand. Flour was also dull, but unchanged. Corn opened lower, and closed steady, with only a moderate export demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR RANDOLPH.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, in an interview, said that at noon on the 11th he first read Kelso's order. He thought the effect of that order would be to throw the riotous elements into New Jersey, and he immediately commenced writing his proclamation, which was finished by 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He further stated that as fast as one sheet of the proclamation was written it was copied by his Assistant Secretary, so that when he had finished, two copies were within a few moments of simultaneous completion. He then sent his Secretary with one copy to the Western Union Telegraph Office to transmit the proclamation to the papers in Newark and Jersey City, and took his own copy to the Atlantic Telegraph office to send it to the New York papers. [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

THE RIOT INVESTIGATION.

Coroner Young will, next Monday, begin the investigation of the circumstances under which the victims of the riot met their deaths.

HOFFMAN AGAIN HANGED IN EFFIGY.

Governor Hoffman was again hanged in effigy, yesterday, in several of the Irish wards.

LETTER FROM GENERAL M'QUADE.

General McQuade, of Governor Hoffman's staff, in a letter to the Utica *Observer*, relative to the charges made by the New York *Tribune*, [illegible] ...

[illegible] ...

"[Signed] JAMES McQUADE."

THE LATE BENJAMIN NATHAN.

The Synagogue of the Mount Sinai Hospital, an institution with which the late Mr. Nathan was identified, and to which he devoted all his energies in the capacity of President, to-day honored his memory by special services.

THE STEAMER LINE.

The steamer Humboldt, of the Baltic Lloyd Line, left this port to-day direct to Stettin, carrying the United States mail. The Humboldt arrives this week, and is the second of the new line of steamers between New York and Stettin direct.

LOSS BY COLLISION.

The Morris & Essex Railroad sustained a loss of $30,000 by a collision of coal and freight trains, near Morristown, N. J., last night.

OFF FOR ENGLAND.

Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister, sailed for Europe to-day.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Captain Richard Tyson will probably supersede Captain Buddington as sailing master of the Arctic steamer Polaris. Buddington is dissatisfied with the expedition, and will be relieved at Disco.

OBITUARY.

Professor John W. S. Howe died in this city yesterday, of pleuro-pneumonia.

Rev. William Richards, formerly a popular Baptist clergyman of this city, and late of Hudson, died in Georgia, where he had gone for his health, in his 74th year.

SUICIDE.

Two sisters, aged 19 and 21, named Eliza and Harriet Layton, drowned themselves in the Hudson, near Yonkers, because they could obtain no employment. Their suicide was deliberate and premeditated.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Henry Bergh visited the stables of the city railroad lines yesterday, and expressed the opinion that the horses are overworked, underfed, and, in many cases, badly stabled.

MISSOURI.

Hannibal Bridge—Personal—Railroad Property at Auction—The Scott Centennial.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The draw of the bridge at the crossing of the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo., was successfully swung this afternoon.

Hon. W. H. Kelly, of Senora, arrived here this afternoon.

Senator Schurz will address the Germans of Chicago some day next week.

Collector Maguire has advertised the rolling stock and other personal property of the North Missouri Railroad Company, which were levied on some days ago, for delinquent taxes, to be sold on August 1.

Prominent Scotchmen, of this city, are making extensive preparations for the celebration of the centennial birthday of Sir Walter Scott.

Steamer Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The steamer Olive Branch, bound to New Orleans, sunk at 5 o'clock this morning, four miles below Grand Tower, 100 miles from here. She lies straight out in deep water. It is feared she cannot be raised. Insurance valuation, $27,000; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati, Wheeling, and Pittsburgh offices.

THE RAILWAY INTEREST.

Sale of a Portion of the Atlantic & Great Western Line.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The sale of the Pennsylvania property of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway took place at noon to-day. It was attended by a large crowd, including many lawyers. General George B. McClellan attended to represent the Trustees. [illegible] ...

New Road in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 22.—Articles of association of the Anderson, Cicero & Frankfort Railroad Company were filed to-day. The road is to run from Anderson through Madison, Hamilton, [illegible] Boone and Clinton Counties, for a distance of about fifty miles. The capital stock is $1,500,000, in fifty dollar shares.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

LITTLE ROCK, July 22.—News from the Indian country states that the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway is completed four miles beyond Chouteau Station. The road is graded to the Arkansas River. Thirty-five miles south of the river are under contract and being worked.

A Difficulty Settled.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—It is reported, in [illegible], believed in railroad circles, that the differences between the Pennsylvania Central and Ohio & Mississippi Railway, with reference to the [illegible] of the Louisville bridge, have been settled in such a way as to secure to the latter [illegible] the privileges, which, of late, have been jeopardized.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

LONDON, July 22.—A deputation of Dutch and German bankers has started from Europe for the United States for the purpose of making an examination of the condition of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, July 22.—The Prince of Wales has returned from the Continent. [illegible]

MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

LONDON, July 22.—[illegible] ... the roof of the Mont Cenis Tunnel [illegible] burying many of the workmen [illegible] founded.

Spain.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, July 22.—Senor Sagasta and Admiral Topete had a long interview to-day with the King. The Ministerial crisis is unsettled.

France.

CAUSE OF MILITARY DISASTERS.

LONDON, July 22.—A letter from Count De [illegible] is published in the London [illegible]. He attributes the French disasters during the war to the isolation of the French soldiers.

ARREST.

Buisson, the Communist commander of the free shooters, has been arrested in Paris.

SENTENCE OF COMMUNISTS.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—The Communists [illegible] by military commission at Versailles have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. It is probable the sentence of death [illegible] upon political insurgents will be commuted to transportation, or imprisonment for life.

COUNT DE CHAMBORD

is passing the summer in Belgium, near [illegible]. He has resigned his seat in the Assembly.

THE POPE.

In the Assembly, to-day, there was a [illegible] debate upon the subject of the petition of the Bishops in reference to the temporal power of the Pope. Thiers, who was the chief speaker, said, unequivocally, that while he would not in any way compromise the policy of the Government, would do his best to secure the Pope's independence. Gambetta followed in a speech against the sentiments of Thiers, and supported a motion for the order of the day, which was carried by the Assembly. The petition was then referred to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE INSURRECTION IN ALGERIA.

PARIS, July 22.—Advices from Algeria to the government are satisfactory, and indicate that the insurrection is about crushed out.

DUTY ON COTTON.

VERSAILLES, July 22.—Thiers addressed the Assembly in support of the bill providing for the imposition of a duty on raw cotton. It is thought however the bill will be rejected by the Assembly.

Germany.

THE EVACUATION OF FRANCE.

BERLIN, July 22.—The North German Gazette to-day announces that the German troops are evacuating the French departments of the Eure, Somme, and Seine. Inferieure will return at once to Germany.

COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Additional Proceedings in the Case in which Bradstreet's Commercial Reports are Concerned.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The case of Miller, [illegible], Bradstreet's Commercial Agency [illegible] ...

[illegible]

MINNESOTA.

The Wheat Harvest—Falls of St. Anthony.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 22.—[illegible] ...

[illegible]

Editorial Excursion Party.

DULUTH, Minn., July 22.—Some ladies and gentlemen of the Hartford *Courant*, Governor J. R. Hawley, of the Hartford *Courant*, C. A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, Bayard Taylor, of the New York *Tribune*, and Wm. Bross, of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, about twenty-five, arrived here on the steamer July 21, and have been guests of the city. The banquet in their honor was given at the Clark House, at which Governor Hawley responded to the toast, "The Northwest;" [illegible] ... the "Northern Pacific Railway," [illegible] the evening.

THE SABBATH.

Action by the Germans of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—The meetings held by the various leading German societies, for some weeks, with reference to the repeal of the Sunday laws, culminated to-night in the adoption of resolutions declaring that the question is not one of whether he shall observe a day of rest, but whether he shall perform labor on any one day, is not a matter to be regulated by law, but is purely a strictly private, to be left to one's own conscientious views of propriety. Intending that the law cannot be uniformly and impartially enforced, and in its discrimination was a violation of republican equality; that the law requiring him to refrain from labor, and such [illegible] dances to do acts on Sunday, which [illegible] interfere with the public [illegible] rights and an encroachment upon individual rights; incompatible with the spirit of the State Constitution, and the American idea of personal liberty. For these reasons they ask the Common Council to repeal the ordinances relating to the Sunday laws, and declare their resolution to endeavor to secure the repeal of the Sunday and temperance laws of the State by attempting to elect as candidates for the Legislature such as will pledge to this. Committees were appointed for each ward to secure signatures to the repeal of the city ordinances, and to circulate petitions to that effect.

WAR CLAIMS.

Notice to British Claimants.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, [illegible] Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Department, [illegible] has been appointed agent for Her Britannic Majesty's Government, and is authorized to receive at Washington, any claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals, subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of Her Britannic Majesty during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive, and which [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

Further notice will be given of the day of the first meeting of the Commissioners, within six months from which every claim is to be presented to the Commission, [illegible] ...

HENRY HOWARD.

Washington, D. C., July 15, 1871.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer!

[illegible]

$500—Royal Havana Lottery, of Cuba.

[illegible]

THE MAGAZINES.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

We have received the advance sheets of the ATLANTIC MONTHLY for August, with the announcement that the magazine will be published on July 21. This is one week later than usual, but is an encouraging sign that some of our publishers are disabusing themselves of the idea that it is necessary to issue their publications two or three weeks before the first of the current month. *Old and New* and *Harper's* now appear about the 1st of each month, an example which is worthy of universal imitation. The ATLANTIC opens with a very interesting paper by John Fiske on "Were-wolves and Swan-maidens." He traces the origin of the mediæval superstition of the were-wolf, showing its workings in the Aryan mythology, the Berserker insanity, and the witchcraft of France and Germany. He also traces to their source all the beautiful and terrible legends of the swan-maidens, including the stories of the Apsaras, Melusina, and Undine. "My Father's Shipwreck," an anonymous paper, is undoubtedly a sketch from real life, although a very graphic and thrilling narrative of the details of a wreck and the return home of one long supposed to be dead. E. D. Rice contributes a poem called "A Quiet Life," which is very sweet and graceful, and full of the philosophy of contentment. Mr. Howells' pleasant serial, "Their Wedding Journey," reaches its fourth chapter. "G. A. E." contributes a very readable sketch of "Nicholas Ferrar," the enthusiastic religionist and author of the Elizabethan age, to whom De Quincey refers in his "Literary Reminiscences." Emily E. Ford sings the praises of the Gladiolus, the Sword-Lily. DeForest's story, "Kate Beaumont," reaches its twenty-seventh chapter, and Clarence King continues his scientific papers on "Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada," the present installment being devoted to the descent of Mount Tyndall. "H. H.," one of the best of the ATLANTIC's contributors, in the "Encyclicals of a Traveller" is charmingly archæological, and gossips in the most agreeable manner concerning Roman sights, such as the Church of San Crisogono, the Cloaca Maxima, and the Church of St. Agnes. John G. Whittier contributes one of his most tender and touching poems, "The Singer," which is a beautiful tribute to the memory of Alice Cary, and one which possesses a mournful interest, now that the other sister, Phœbe, lies at the point of death. Mr. Fields, in "Our Whispering Gallery," returns again to Dickens, and opens a budget of his letters, which give the negotiations for the American readings and his impressions of American audiences. Although nearly all the letters are brief and of a business character, they contain almost constant flashes of his peculiar humor. H. James, Jr., commences a story, in five parts, called "Watch and Ward," and Hiram Rich closes the number with a characteristic poem, called "A Miller's Madrigal."

THE CATHOLIC WORLD

for August opens with a paper on "Infallibility," arguing for the dogma on moral grounds and in connection against Dr. Dollinger's position. Aubrey De Vere contributes a single stanza, and a very clever one, called "The True Harp." "A Pilgrimage to Cayla," the home of Eugenia de Guerin, is the first of a series of very brilliant letters from the pen of a well-known Canadian writer, M. L'Abbe Casgrain, translated for this magazine by the author's permission. Aubrey De Vere also contributes a sonnet on Italian Unification in 1861. The serial story of "The House of York" is continued in the eleventh chapter. A paper on "The Social Literature of England" regrets the decadence of literary power in that country and the advent of the Trollopes and Braddons and other writers of the sensational class. The memoir of Father John de Brebeuf, S. J., which was commenced in the July number, is concluded in this, and gives a graphic recital of his sufferings and final terrible martyrdom at the hands of the Hurons and Iroquois, among whom he had established his Mission. "The Ancient Laws of Ireland" is a paper giving an admirable *resume* of the *Senchus mor*, a work which contains all the laws that were enforced in Ireland from the fifth to the seventeenth century, a large part of which embraces the ancient Code of St. Patrick. "The Spirit of Catholic Associations" is a strong sectarian article, but one which might have prevented the possibility of such an occurrence as the recent New York riot, had its principles been followed. The temper of the article is contained in the following extract: "Catholics need no weapons but truth and justice. They must be ready to die for both. But they must act legally. They must not violate the civil order. Consequently, they should never undertake a work without being first satisfied of its lawfulness." "Our Lady of Lourdes," the serial, reaches its tenth part. "The Secular not Supreme" is the title of a very sophistical paper, which, while denying the charge of Rev. Dr. Bellows, that the Roman Catholic Church is endeavoring to make the power of the government in this country subservient to the Church, covertly argues for the very condition it denies. The article concludes: "There is no such thing as a complete divorce of Church and State practicable in any country on earth. The only question is: Shall the State be informed and directed by the infallible and holy Church of God, or by the synagogue of Satan?" The dullest reader will hardly fail to see that the infallible Church is the Roman Catholic, and that the synagogue of Satan is the Protestant. The remaining papers are: "The Story of an Alcalde," "Pere Jacques and Madame Adrienne," "A Pie IX" (a poem), "Dramatic Moralists in Spanish America," and "Albertus Magnus Vindicated."

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY

gains both in excellence and interest with each fresh number, both in the quality of illustration and letter-press. The August number has five illustrated papers, viz.: "What They are Doing at Vassar," an article on Vassar College, by Rev. H. H. McFarland, profusely illustrated, and showing what that institution is accomplishing for female education; "Life in the Caucasus," by J. T. Headley, which is specially noticeable for its lively descriptions of Gypsies and Gypsy life; "Living American Artists," by D. O'C. Townley, with portraits of H. P. Gray, President of the New York Academy, and J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor; a valuable paper on "An American Art Museum," by J. R. G. Hassard, of the New York *Tribune*, with a novel and remarkable design by W. H. Beard, the artist; and a fresh installment of George Macdonald's story, "Wilfrid Cumbermede." Dr. Mary C. Putnam, a lady physician, daughter of Mr. Putnam, the publisher, who remained in Paris during the siege, attending hospital duty, contributes a very interesting and thorough paper on "Some of the French Leaders," in which she analyses the characters and motives of such men as Trochu, Favre, Gambetta, Jules Favre, Garnier-Pages, Jules Simon, and others. The remaining contributed papers are "The Wep[illegible]," a pleasant little article on the question by Benjamin J. Lossing, on its origin in this country; "Peter [illegible]," a Comic Episode of Italian [illegible], by H. T. Tuckerman; and "[illegible] to the Great Yosemite," [illegible]. The poetry is represented by "[illegible] in the Street," by G. P. Lathrop; "[illegible]," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; and "[illegible]," by Charlotte F. Bates. The editorial appendix to the magazine is unusually [illegible] and varied. The "Topics of the [illegible]" discussed, "The Treaty of Washington," "The Pike in Literature," a sensible [illegible] of Hart and Hay, and "Political [illegible]." "The Old Cabinet" contains some pleasant things, and among them "[illegible] Pride," "Necessary Blessings," and another letter to "Need." "Home and Society" is marked by some graceful little essays on "Summer," "Ices" and "Cut [illegible]." "Culture and Progress Abroad" [illegible] "The Royal Academy Exhibition," "The Battle of Dorking," "Pangenesis" and [illegible] Portraits," and the same is home [illegible] recent literature.

THE GALAXY

for August opens with another installment of Mr. McCarthy's tedious story of "Lady Judith," which has now reached its twenty-[illegible] chapter. Crapsey's serial, "The Nether Side of New York," is devoted to tenement house life. "Z. F. P." contributes a [illegible] on "The Mediterranean Solar [illegible]." Elihu Burritt writes a strong article against the popular burdens imposed [illegible] the armed peace system in Europe. The [illegible] articles are: "Some Day of Days," [illegible]; "Died Yesterday," by Ellis [illegible]; "Marguerite," by Nellie [illegible]; "Three Ghosts," by Rose Terry; "[illegible] We to Visit Her?" Chapters [illegible] XXV, and XXVI., by Mrs. Edwardes; "[illegible]," by De Bay, by Louise Chandler [Moulton]; "An Evening with Swinburne," [illegible]; "Then and Now," by [illegible]; "The Golden Arrow," by [illegible]; "At Isella," by Henry James, Jr.; "[illegible] in Deserto," by Eli S. [illegible]; and "Signature Hunting," by Fanny [illegible]. The "Drift Wood," "Scientific [illegible]" and "Nebulæ" combine pleasantly [illegible]; but the "Club Room" [illegible] and is not even saved [illegible] Mark Twain's fun at the expense [illegible]. The entire number is characterized [illegible], and frontispieced with [illegible] portrait of John Stuart Mill. The [illegible] of THE GALAXY seems to have improved [illegible] during the past two or three [months].

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE

[illegible] opens with a very [illegible] by Edward [illegible] writer for the Paris press, upon [the] Great War of 1870, which is devoted [to a] thorough examination of the causes, [illegible] and results of the war, an analysis [of the] policies of Bismarck and Napoleon, [and a] description of the manner in [which] the latter was outwitted and foiled at [every] turn by the former. The remaining [papers are:] "Ode to Rain," a very forcible [illegible]; "[illegible]," a fresh installment [illegible]; "[illegible] Ireland," by B. Desharand; "The [illegible] 1871," a description of the artists [illegible] in Rome, by Mrs. [illegible] Mrs. Jameson; two [illegible] "Not Pretty, but Pre[cious]"; "My Wife's Presentiment;" [illegible], a poem by Millie [illegible]; "The Politics of Women," an [illegible] essay; an instructive article [on] "Journalism" by John Lesperance; "[illegible] About the Isles of [illegible]," by the way, which has [illegible] in the *Atlantic*, by Miss [illegible]; "The Color Fever in California," [illegible], the editor of the *Overland*; "Our Monthly Gossip," [illegible] contains some [illegible] diary of John [illegible].

[OUR] YOUNG FOLKS

[illegible] the following feast of [illegible] for little people: Mr. Trowbridge's "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes"; "[illegible] to San Francisco," by [illegible]; "Sewing," a poem by [illegible]; "The Girl who Could [illegible] Composition," by Elizabeth [illegible]; "How We Hunted the Whip[poorwill]"; "[illegible] Stephens"; "A Humble [illegible]," a poem by George [illegible]; "Three Odd Fish," by [illegible]; "[illegible] in San Remo," by [illegible]; "A Short Catechism," a [illegible] by Mrs. A. M. [illegible], by Oliver [illegible], and puzzles.

[illegible] JOURNAL

[illegible] variety of semi-phono[graphic illegible] them two.

Miscellaneous.

[...] sketches of Tyndall, the chemist, and Kate M. Stanton, the lecturer, from this standpoint.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF THE MEDICAL SCIENCES for July contains seventeen contributed papers on various topics connected with the practice of medicine and surgery, in addition to a vast amount of matter touching transactions of societies, reviews, analytical and bibliographical notices, and the usual quarterly summary of the improvements and discoveries in the medical sciences.

EVERY SATURDAY for the week ending July 29 is filled with its usual interesting variety of reading matter, and, in addition, contains the following illustrations: "A Good Time Coming," a sketch of Southern character, by W. L. Sheppard; "Gathering Ferns"; a bird's-eye view of Berlin, with accompanying key; Chinese Cheap Labor in Louisiana, a series of interesting sketches in Louisiana, by the special artist of EVERY SATURDAY; "Trout Fishing in the Mountains of Virginia;" three sketches of scenes in the late New York riots, and a medallion portrait of the Emperor of Brazil.

THE ALDINE

for July (New York: James Sutton & Co.) has been received. The illustrations in this number, which, as usual, are in the very highest style of the art, are "Ruins of the Temple of Minerva;" "Magdalen," after Carl Hubner; "The Konigsee," after Hoyn; "Dogs Attacking an Antelope," after Lettermann; "The Start and Return," a splendid full page silhouette illustration by Konewka; "Hark," after Hammer, and "Halberstadt Cathedral." As an exponent of the progress, both of printing and art, we have no publication in the country which can compare with the ALDINE. It presents specimens from the pencils of the best artists in the world, engraved in a thoroughly artistic manner, and its generous pages are always interesting for their literary contents. Those who take an interest in art will be glad to know that an agency has been opened here for its sale and distribution, William Reid, 67 Washington street, having been appointed general agent.

We are indebted to A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco, for BANCROFT'S GUIDE, for travellers by railway, stage and steam navigation in the Pacific States. Also, handsomely-bound and printed pocket-guides to the Yosemite, and all the attractive spots within a hundred miles south of the city, and to the Geysers, and around the bay north.

Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have just issued in cheap pamphlet form No. 10 of the TRANSACTIONS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE, including the following papers: "Study of Social Science," by William Strong; "Waste of Existing Social Systems," by Lorin Blodget; "Mining Legislation," by E. B. Coxe; "Civil Service Reform," by J. G. Rosengarten; "International Industrial Competition," by Joseph Wharton; "Von Mohl on Modes of Filling Civil Offices," by Brenton Coxe; "Art Schools," by C. C. Perkins; "Industrial Drawing," by C. O. Thompson; "Music in Public Schools," by J. B. Upham; "Inefficiency of Economic Legislation," by Edward Atkinson; "Relief of Labor," by Samuel Eliot; and "National Education," by Mrs. S. Parkman.

SINGULAR CASE.

Interesting Physical Phenomena.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Gazette, July 19.

The recent death at the Hospital of the Sisters of Mercy, in this city, of a young lady, has called to mind a series of remarkable occurrences with which she was connected a few years since, and which at the time created considerable interest and discussion. They were of the same general character as those usually attributed to spiritual manifestations, and in their details and novelty were equal to any of the remarkable cases recorded in scientific works as of rare interest. The events were made the subject of an interesting article in the *Atlantic Monthly*, for August, 1868, by a gentleman well known in this country, and from this, and other sources at hand, we have compiled the following sketch of the case.

The person referred to was born in Ireland, and came to this country in 1867 at the age of seventeen years. On her arrival she went to live in a family in Fitchburg, and it was while there that most of the phenomena alluded to occurred. She was in perfect health, was faithful and quiet, made no acquaintances, and was as far as possible removed, both by surroundings and lack of early education, from any temptation or facility for deceit or imposition in regard to the matters referred to.

Some six weeks after her arrival the bells in different parts of the house began ringing in an unaccountable manner, and so continued at brief intervals during the day, ceasing at night. In searching for the cause of the ringing, the bells were all detached from the wires, but the ringing continued the same as before. The bells would ring only when the girl was in the room where they were hung; but were often heard when several parties were in the room with her. A few days after the bells began ringing, raps and knockings began to be heard, and increased till they became a source of great annoyance, not only to the family, but to the girl herself, who, being naturally superstitious, was much excited. It was with difficulty that she could be kept calm during the day time, and at night she was very violent in her sleep, weeping much, and fearing that she might lose her place.

Some three weeks after the knocking appeared more intense manifestations occurred; furniture was overturned and displaced, crockery was broken, and kitchen utensils were hurled about the room with considerable violence. A daily record of these occurrences was kept, from which it appears that a bench, upon which were two large tubs filled with water, was moved several inches, the ironing table was repeatedly lifted clear of the floor, and a soap stone slab weighing forty-eight pounds was thrown about till it was broken. Metallic articles and this soap stone slab seemed to be particularly subject to the influence which was at work, and the occurrences continued, increasing in frequency and force till it was hardly possible to keep anything in place in the room where she was.

The effect of these manifestations upon the girl was such that after ten weeks of fear and terror, her nervous system broke down, and she was seized with a violent attack of hysteria, which was repeated several times. She was removed to an asylum, and, after an absence of three weeks, returned to her work in improved health. No new manifestations occurred, and matters remained comparatively quiet for some two months, when she became subject to fits of somnambulism, rising in her sleep and going about her work, doing her housework and studying her reading, and spelling lessons in the dark, and finally returning to her bed without wakening.

After this had continued for some time she became again temporarily prostrated and was received at the hospital of the Sisters of Mercy in this city, in December, 1868, and came under the care of Dr. P. E. Hubon. Her general health soon improved and she was allowed the liberty of the establishment, and forthwith busied herself with whatever her hands found to do, never so happy as when washing, or scrubbing, or sweeping. But behold in the midst of her work, without any previous warning, shock, or disturbance, she would go off into this state of trance, as it was called for want of a better name. Then she would become suddenly talkative. She would answer questions and converse very sensibly. In her natural state she was rather timid and silent. She would move about with her eyes shut, recognizing those around her and the place where she happened to be at the time, and manifesting much intelligence in all her movements. At the end of half an hour or thereabout, she would quietly open her eyes, look with wonder on those around her, and appear greatly mortified, lest she had said or done something unseemly during her trance. On being reassured of the contrary, she would resume her work where she had left off. Wonderful to relate, she retained not the least remembrance of what she said or did while in this state, and more wonderful still, when she would go into the next trance, the connection of ideas would be resumed, the links of the broken chain of thought united, and she would talk and converse on all that took place not only in the immediately preceding trance, but of what had occurred in any of her previous and similar states.

A careful examination of the case was made by Dr. Hubon, including the history of the girl, and of all constitutional derangements which had effected her, as nearly as she was able to give them, and these and the apparent symptoms convinced him that her disease was a natural one. He found two operating causes or violent derangements, which he considered sufficient to disturb and convulse her system to any imaginable degree—obstinate and habitual constipation, and Amenorrhœa. Attacking these with proper remedies he soon secured the improvement of his patient, and her rapid return to a normal and healthy condition.

The singular manifestations in her case were, in some form, the result of a superabundance of electricity, for it was discovered while the knockings, &c., were most frequent, that they ceased at night, while she was in bed, if the legs of the bedstead were insulated from the floor by glass supports. Tables, also, which were generally thrown about, were quiet if their legs were placed in glass cups. All the facts in the case correspond to the usual manifestations of spiritualism, but their control and cessation under intelligent medical treatment indicates their natural origin. Since the recovery of the girl she has lived "at service," without any return of the phenomena described. Her death, which occurred on Sunday last, at the age of 21 years, was from consumption, which disease was, we understand, entirely unattended by any unusual or phenomenal manifestations, and as wholly disconnected from her former illness.

A Fiendish Man and Woman.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) Register.

On Thursday last, as three or four gentlemen, among whom was Will Neale, were fishing in the 'Coon River, just below Mr. Allen's residence, they heard cries and screams as if from a woman; and proceeding down the river a few rods they discovered a small and very unharmonious family party, who had just finished a meal of some kind, and were having a scrimmage to help digest the victuals they had partaken of. The party was composed of a man and woman—who said she was his wife—and a bright little child about 2 years old. They appeared to be strollers, leading a gypsy sort of life, and their meal consisted of green corn and potatoes, which they had evidently stolen from a field close by. As the fishers came in sight of them the woman had heaved a coffee-pot at her husband's head, and he was retaliating by beating her with a club; and as they approached the motley group, the woman, whose face was besmeared with blood, appealed to them for protection; the little infant sitting a little way off calmly viewing the scene, and nibbling from an ear of new corn. Husband, wife and child all showed evidence of the utmost squalid poverty, their clothing being hardly enough to cover their nakedness, and their camp equipage and cooking utensils consisting merely of one blanket and the coffee-pot. After restoring quiet and severely rating the man and his wife for their disreputable proceedings, the fishing gentlemen went again to their sport. They had not been gone but a short time, however, before they heard piercing cries from the child, and hastening again to the scene, they [...]

[...] river, with the child, which he was holding under the water, as he said, to stop its crying. The woman, however, on being questioned, said that they had determined to separate, and that they had intended to dispose of the child by drowning it! The man, as soon as he was discovered at his fiendish work, decamped, taking with him the child; and the woman, who refused to give any account of herself, shortly afterward followed in the direction her husband had taken. The gentlemen say that the child, which was a particularly bright little thing, and had light hair and eyes—the husband and wife being both of a very dark complexion—did not appear to belong to them, and they think that it had been stolen, and getting to be a burden to them, they had determined to destroy it. Incredible as the above may seem, its truth is vouched for by the gentlemen of the fishing party, whose veracity we would not for a moment doubt.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Curiosities of its Manufacture in Georgia.

From the Atlanta Sun, July 13.

Yesterday morning, in company with over fifty guests of the Ice Company, we visited the manufactory, and witnessed its wonderful operations. The machine is located close upon the bank of the Atlanta side of the Chattahoochee, near the abutments of what is known as the old bridge. The building rests on a massive stone foundation. All above the foundation is a cheap, temporary structure, but answering all the purpose for which it is intended. The machinery is mainly in the basement, and is immensely heavy, weighing in the aggregate, somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty tons. This is all very fine and very costly. It is possible that the people would be somewhat surprised were we to name the actual amount of money that has been expended in fitting up this establishment.

When the party had gathered around the machine, and seen a number of cakes of clear, cold ice removed from it, Colonel R. H. Brown, at the request of one of the guests, gave a brief description of the process of ice making.

The process is based upon the scientific principle that evaporation produces cold—the more rapid the more intense the cold. The agent adopted to produce the evaporation is *aqua ammonia*. This agent is deposited in an upright cylindrical evaporator, some twenty feet in height. Through this cylinder a number of steam-pipes pass, by means of which the ammonia is reduced to gas. This gas then passed into a liquifier, when it is compressed into a liquid state and passes on through a great number of pipes, in various directions, through the large prizing baths. The ammonia is then returned to its original condition and deposited again in the evaporator, to be again passed through all the necessary processes. The same material, being used over and over again, there being no consumption further than results from the small portion that may escape during the various changes of condition that are necessary in the performance of the function for which it is employed. The freezing takes place in the baths mentioned above. The vast amount of water in these large baths (two in number) could be frozen easily and with great rapidity, but there would be great difficulty in removing the ice when frozen, and besides it would be left in a bad merchantable condition. This was avoided by filling the baths with strong salt water, upon which the cold is produced by the ammoniacal gas. The temperature of this brine is reduced as low as ten degrees above, and at this stage the freezing process progresses rapidly.

In the covers of these baths are a large number of apertures, with close covers, of sufficient capacity to admit a tin can in each, two and a half inches by nine, and about two feet deep. These cans are filled with fresh water, and plunged into the salt water bath and left till their contents are frozen. When frozen, the cans are lifted out, plunged for a moment in a hot-water bath to loosen their contents, and then smooth, clear, hard frozen cakes of ice are emptied from them, each of which weighs about twenty-five pounds. Four of these cans can be emptied every five minutes. This is kept up steadily day and night, as is designed, which would make the capacity of the machine a little over fourteen tons a day. The aim of the company, however, is to produce ten tons of merchantable ice.

Total Value of the Real Estate in Iowa.

From the DesMoines (Iowa) State Register.

Hon. John Russell, Auditor of State, has kindly furnished us with the following abstract showing the value of real property in the several counties in this State, as equalized and fixed by the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties. The abstract is taken from the assessment lists returned to the State Auditor's office, to await equalization by the Census Board early in August, and it is probable that the valuation put upon the property of many counties will be reduced 25 to 50 per cent:

Counties.	Rep'd val. of lands outside of t's.	Reported value of town lots.
Adair (not yet returned)		
Adams	$1,460,155	$100,616
Allamakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Appanoose	[illegible]	[illegible]
Audubon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Benton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black Hawk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buchanan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buena Vista	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butler (not yet returned)		
Calhoun	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar	4,450,677	456,704
Cerro Gordo (not yet returned)		
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chickasaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clarke	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clayton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton (not yet returned)		
Crawford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dallas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Davis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dickinson (not yet returned)		
Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Emmet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fayette (not yet returned)		
Floyd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franklin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fremont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greene	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grundy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Guthrie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hancock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hardin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harrison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Henry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Humboldt (not yet returned)		
Ida	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jasper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jones	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk	3,600,517	190,856
Kossuth (not returned)		
Lee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Linn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lyon		
Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mahaska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mitchell (not yet returned)		
Monona	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monroe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery (not yet ret'd)		
Muscatine	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'Brien (not yet returned)		
Osceola		
Page	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palo Alto (not yet returned)		
Plymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pocahontas (not yet ret'd)		
Polk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pottawattamie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poweshiek	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ringgold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sac	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shelby	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux		
Story	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tama (not yet returned)		
Taylor (not yet returned)		
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Van Buren (not yet returned)		
Wapello	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne (not yet returned)		
Webster	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winnebago (not yet returned)		
Winneshiek (not yet returned)		
Woodbury*	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wright	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Lyon and Osceola are attached to Woodbury for revenue purposes.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

One sentence might have been stereotyped two weeks ago and have been fully applicable to the condition of the money market every day since, viz.: "Money superabundant in all the principal markets of the country." In the Eastern markets this plethora of funds may continue until the demand for currency to move the cotton crop in September; but in this market the demand for currency to move the wheat crop will probably make some impression on the supply of money in a couple of weeks, and already some considerable orders for that purpose are being received from points in the central part of the State. The receipts of currency from other directions, however, are still large, and keep up the supply of currency here.

The banks maintain their rate of discount nominally at 10 per cent, but in the open market money is freely offered at 8, and for short time paper at even lower rates.

Exchange continues scarce and firm, at par for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following summary of the business of his office for the week ending July 22:

	Clearings.	Balances.
July 17	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following quotations for buying and selling government bonds and local stocks in this market, this afternoon, are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

40s, war of 1812 .... 45 48
Agricultural College land scrip .... 185@190

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

Opening	112	12:30 p. m.	111⅞
10:00 a. m.	112	2:30 p. m.	112
10:30 a. m.	112	Close	112
11:30 a. m.	112		

EXCHANGE IN LONDON—3:00 P. M.

Consols .... [illegible]
5-20s .... [illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Gold is weak, opening at 112, declining to and closing at 111⅞. Loans were made at 1 per cent. The clearings were about $84,000,000. The exports to-day were about $600,000. The exports for the week were $1,475,000. The weakness in gold was caused by the heaviness in foreign exchange.

Governments moved in sympathy with gold, and are a fraction lower, with small business.

The stock market has been excited all day. The bears have attacked almost every stock on the list, but all reacted quietly, except Hannibal & St. Joe, which was very weak and much lower. The principal dealings have been in Lake Shore, Western Union, Northwest, Ohio & Mississippi, New York Central, and Hannibal & St. Joe. Western Union and Ohios have been the most active. The bears sold them largely. Strong parties were buying to-day. The *Express* says the immediate cause of this fresh decline in both classes of Hannibal & St. Joe stock may be traced to a report, current on the street, that the company will have to pay the State of Missouri, this year, $1,200,000 on bonds issued in aid of the road. The event of next week will be the meeting of the Directors of the Lake Shore Road at Cleveland. The result of their action, it is believed, will determine the future course of the market.

The bank statement shows an increase in the reserve of about $[illegible]. The following are the changes: Loans decrease, $1,[illegible]; specie decrease, $1,[illegible]; legal-tenders increase, $1,[illegible]; deposits decrease, $1,[illegible]; circulation decrease, $[illegible].

Money was easy at 2@3½ per cent.

State bonds were dull, except Tennessee and Missouri. They have been active, but not very firm.

Sterling, 110¼.

Governments.

Coupons, '81	115⅜	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	114⅞	Coupons, '68	113⅞
Coupons, '64	113⅞	10-40s	112
Coupons, '65	113⅞	Currency 6s	115⅛
Coupons, new	113⅝		

State bonds:

Missouri	96	Old Virginia	65½
Old Tennessee	72	Old North Carolina	44
New Tennessee	71	New North Carolina	26½
New Virginia	[illegible]		

Stocks closed:

Canton	77½	Rock Island	108½
Western Union Tel.	56½	New Jersey Central	105½
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	57½
Mariposa	4	St. Paul pfd	79
Mariposa pfd	8	Wabash	57½
Adams Express	80	Wabash pfd	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo	40½	Fort Wayne	[illegible]
American	[illegible]	Terre Haute	[illegible]
United States	54	Terre Haute pfd	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]	C. & A. pfd	[illegible]
N. Y. Central scrip	[illegible]	Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. C. & C.	[illegible]
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. B. & Q.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	Lake Shore	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	Indiana Central	[illegible]
Reading	111½	Illinois Central	[illegible]
Michigan Central	120½	Union Pacific	[illegible]
Pittsburgh	119	U. P. bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]	Central Pa'c bonds	[illegible]
Northwestern pfd	[illegible]		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live Hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this port during the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

[illegible table]

The following were the closing prices:

[illegible table]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 75 cars wheat; 600 cars corn; 17,300 bu No. 2 do; 45 cars oats; 25 cars rye; 6 cars barley. Total (751 cars) 322,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday, for city consumption: 1,360 bu wheat; 921 bu corn; 5,273 bu oats; 538 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the past week: 19,505 bu wheat; 20,820 bu corn; 27,106 bu oats; 3,006 bu rye; 5[illegible] bu barley.

The following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. [illegible] Williams, to-day, and laid over till Monday for action. It was read by Secretary Randolph, but the character of the document seemed to be understood by but few. [illegible]

[illegible]

Resolved, That the committee appointed as above provided, be requested to report on or before Thursday next, July 27.

There was rather less doing on change to-day, and prices of produce for present delivery were generally easier, while the more deferred options were steady in most departments of trade. The shipping movement was decidedly dull.

Highwines were quiet and firmer, at yesterday's asking price. Sales were 200 brls at 90c.

Lake Freights were less active, and steady at yesterday's rates. Only 9 grain charters were taken, which will carry out 50,000 bu wheat and 172,000 bu corn. Sail rates to Buffalo were 4c on corn, and 4½c on wheat; do by steam 5c on wheat. Through rates were unchanged.

Provisions were dull and easier all round, though little was done except in pork, for which there were very few buyers. The weakness reported in live hogs seemed to make holders of product nervous, and offerings were more free than for several days past. Pork was 15@20c lower on all but the more deferred options, which were quite firm, under the impression that the market has been sold fully up to its capacity for delivery in the first two months of the next packing season. Lard was nearly ¼c lower, and meats were quite weak, chiefly in consequence of lower quotations in Cincinnati and other markets. We give the following as the closing range of prices: Mess pork, first-class brands, $14.37½@14.50; do regular, cash or seller the month, $14.12½@14.25; do seller August, $14.15@14.25; seller September, $14.25@14.37½; seller December, $13.12½@13.25; seller the year, $13.00@13.12½. Lard, cash, or seller the month, 10⅛@10⅜c; do seller August, 10¼@10⅜c; do seller the year, 9⅝c; summer rendered lard, 9½c. Sweet pickled hams, 10½@11c. Dry salted meats (loose) from winter-slaughtered hogs were quotable at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7¼c for short ribs; 7⅝c for short clear. Boxed meats quotable at 5¾@6c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for short clear; 7½@7¾c for Cumberlands. Bacon meats were quoted at 6½c for shoulders; 8¼c for short ribs, and 9c for short clear; bacon hams at 14@16c. Mess beef at $12.00@12.50; extra mess at $14.00@14.50. Beef hams at $25.00@26.50, the inside for new. Tallow at 8c, and greases at 5½@7½c. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls mess pork, seller September, at $14.37½; 250 brls do seller August at $14.15; 500 brls do seller 90 days at $14.00; 200 brls do seller 100 days at $13.87½; 500 brls do seller December at $13.25; 3,000 lbs extra choice breakfast bacon at 14½c; 20,000 lbs good do at 10c; 300 tcs sugar-cured and canvassed bacon hams at 15c.

Flour was dull and nominally unchanged. There has been no life in the market for a long time past, and, with a decline in wheat, and a lower Liverpool, the holders of low (shipping) grades are obliged to concede to suit buyers whenever they appear. On the contrary, standard brands of good flour are held firmly, and buyers are obliged to pay the prices asked, or go elsewhere. Sales reported are so light as scarcely to give a fair index of prices. Sales to-day were: Spring Extras—100 brls at $5.87½; 200 brls at $5.50; 200 brls on private terms. Spring Superfines—100 brls at $4.40; 128 brls at $4.00. White Winter Extras—50 brls on private terms. Rye Flour—100 brls on private terms. Total, 828 brls.

Wheat was again 1½c lower for this month's delivery, and ⅜c lower for August, the two sets of options coming closer and closer together, as the end of the month approaches, and the number of July shorts decreases. It is believed that the corner combination have about sold out, having been scared at the difference already existing in favor of July, and afraid that they could not [illegible] the market to their liking while the board [illegible] the power to reinstate the old [illegible]. [illegible] within which the rule could be introduced, so as to have a bearing on the business of this month [...] nearly settled up. To-day New York was quoted inactive and lower, at $1.36@1.37, and our market followed suit, declining on the Open Board from $1.13¼ to $1.11½ seller this month. On 'Change the option opened at $1.11½, improved to $1.12½ when New York was quoted better, and closed firm at $1.12½. Seller August sold at $1.07@1.07¼, closing at the outside, and seller the year at $1.04½. Cash No. 1 spring was nominal at about $1.14; No. 2 do closed steady at $1.12; No. 3 was nominal at $1.00@1.02; and rejected was dull at 91c. Winter wheat was very quiet and lower; at $1.19 for No. 1 red; $1.16 for No. 2 do, cash or seller the month; $1.15 for do seller to August 15; and $1.14 for No. 3. Cash sales were reported of 5,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.12½; 26,400 bu do at $1.12¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.12⅜; 28,000 bu do at $1.12; 15,000 bu do at $1.11½; 800 bu rejected spring at 91c; 400 bu No. 1 amber at $1.19; 800 bu No. 2 at $1.18; 3,300 bu No. 1 red winter at $1.19; 800 bu No. 3 winter at $1.14; 400 bu old do at $1.11. Total, 85,800 bu.

Corn averaged about ¼c lower, being, like wheat, but little easier on deferred options, but nearly ½c lower on lots for present delivery. New York was quoted easier, and this, with the fact that the shipping demand was less active—as is usual on Saturday—caused the weakening here, though our receipts were not so large as heretofore. Still the amount of corn coming in daily is large, and the expectation being general that it will continue so, is operating powerfully in the bear direction. Options were moderately active, especially after the later New York quoted a better demand there. On the Early Board No. 2 corn, cash or seller the month, sold at 48⅞@49¼c. On 'Change the market opened at 49c, declined to 48⅜c, and closed firm at 49c. Seller August sold at 47⅞@48c, and seller September at 47½@47⅝c cash, and 48⅝c seller the month. No. 1 was nominal at 49½c. Rejected closed at 47⅜@47½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 1 (special bin) at 50c; 400 bu do at 49½c; 17,000 bu No. 2 at 49½c; 68,000 bu do at 49c; 28,000 bu do at 48⅞c; 87,400 bu do at 48⅜c; 15,000 bu do at 48⅝c; 32,000 bu do at 48½c; 10,400 bu No. 1 yellow at 51½c; 2,400 bu do at 51c; 800 bu rejected at 48½c; 1,600 bu at 48c; 1,200 bu do at 47⅝c; 1,600 bu do at 47½c; 112,000 bu No. 2 at 50½c afloat; 11,200 bu do at 50c afloat; 11,200 bu at 49⅝c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 49½c; 5,600 bu do, to arrive, at 49½c afloat; 5,600 bu do, to arrive, at 49c afloat; 10,000 bu No. 1 yellow at 53½c free on board; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 50⅜c free on board. Total, 343,400 bu.

Oats were quiet, and again 1c lower on cash lots, but moderately active, and steady on options for future delivery. No. 2 cash, regular delivery, sold at 42@44c, closing dull. Seller the month sold at 41⅝@42c; seller August at 34@34⅜c (chiefly at the outside); seller September at 33½@34c; and seller August and September at 31c. Cash sales were: 1,300 bu at 47c; 1,800 bu at 45c; 3,600 bu at 44c; 1,200 bu do at 43½c; 11,400 bu at 43c; 1,200 bu rejected at 40c; 600 bu do at 39½c; 1,800 bu do at 39c; 1,200 bu do at 38½c; 600 bu do at 38c. Total, 24,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and easier, to the extent of about ¼c on cash and future No. 2. The market closed at 59c cash and 57½c seller August. Rejected was weak—quotable at 55@56c. Cash sales were: 400 bu No. 1 at 59c; 800 bu No. 2 at 59⅛c; 3,200 bu do at 59c; 5,200 bu do at 58⅝c. Total, 9,600 bu.

Barley was quiet, but firmer under a better demand; at 72@73c for No. 2; 55@58c for No. 3, and 46c for rejected. Seller August sold at 71c; seller September at 71@73c, and seller August and September at 71c. Cash sales were: 400 bu rejected at 45c; 200 bu by sample at 78c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 2,200 bu.

In the grocery market there was no important change to note. The demand for the leading articles continues uninterruptedly good, and the firm feeling that has prevailed for some time past is still a feature of the market. The dry-goods market ruled reasonably active for all seasonable goods, and very full prices were being realized all around. Woollens were in light demand only, but the buoyant tone of the market for the raw material imparts a firm feeling, and the tendency of prices is to advance. The tea trade was reported fairly active and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. Metals and tinners' stock were unchanged, the demand continuing good at previous rates. Nails continue in fair request at $4.25 rates where they are held with firmness. There was but a limited inquiry for building materials, and values underwent no perceptible change. There was no abatement in the demand for lumber. The movement was active both on local and interior account, and prices were thoroughly sustained. The oil market was without important change, either in tone or in prices. There was a good consumptive demand, as well as some speculative inquiry, for lard oil, and the market was strong at 80c for extra, 75c for No. 1, and 65c for No. 2. Turpentine, also, was fairly active, and was firm at the advance recently established. Linseed, carbon, and whale were quiet and steady at 90@95c, 27c and 75c, respectively. No new features were developed in connection with the butter trade. There was some movement in low grades on Eastern account, and a fair local demand for choice yellow, but for good qualities were almost wholly neglected. The general market was weak. Cotton seamless bags were quoted active and firm at 37c for stock, 35c for Ontario; 35c for Lewiston, and 33c for American. Burlap and gunnies also were firm, the former at an advance of 1c. Cheese was in demand, and steady at the late decline. The coal market is still unsettled, though without further change. [illegible] for Lackawanna; $8.00 for Erie; $7.00 for Indiana, and $5.50 for Wilmington, being the ruling rates. There was a little more life in the hide trade, with an advance in hides, green cured averaging ¼c higher. Choice selected lots sold as high as 11c, and in rare instances at 11¼c, though the ruling rates were 10½c for light, and 10c for heavy. Pressed hay met with a better demand, considerable orders being received from Pennsylvania and Ohio, in some portions of which States the crop has been a failure for the past two seasons. Loose hay on wagons is arriving freely, and prices are weak. Eggs were plenty, and sold slowly at 12@12½c. Lemons are still quiet, and prices are lower. There were free sellers at $7.00@7.50 per box. Oranges remain firm at $8.00@8.50. Peaches came in excessive supply to-day, and weak at yesterday's prices. We note that the quality is improving. Apples are very plentiful, and are disposed of with difficulty.

There was a moderate demand for beef cattle, and sales were effected at substantially yesterday's prices, or at $2.50@5.75 for inferior to choice. Hogs met with an active demand, but an easier feeling obtained, and the market closed weak at a slight reduction from yesterday's prices. Sales were reported at $4.30@5.00 for common heavy to choice light.

The London *Times* says:

The Board of Trade returns for June indicate a continuance of the recent strong revival in nearly all our departments of business. The declared value of our exportations having amounted to £[illegible], which is £[illegible] more than 11 per cent in excess of the total for the corresponding month of last year, and 15 per cent above that of June, 1869. The increase has been again distributed over nearly all the principal articles of our produce or manufacture. In cotton yarn it is 14 per cent in value and 20 per cent in quantity; in cotton manufactures, 1 per cent in value and 7 per cent in quantity; in earthenware, 10 per cent; in haberdashery, 12 per cent; in hardware, 13 per cent; in machinery, 10 per cent; in linen manufactures, 21 per cent; in silk manufactures, 36 per cent; in woollen manufactures, 46 per cent; and in miscellaneous 11 per cent. Iron figures for a reduction of 2 per cent, and coal 1 per cent. Much of the prevailing activity has evidently been due to the improved character of our colonial trade. The importations of the month have comprised 3,453,501 cwt. of wheat, valued at £1,468,441, against 1,944,299 cwt., valued at £1,069,854, in the corresponding month of last year. Of cotton the importations have been 1,016,717 cwt., valued at £3,426,738, against [illegible] cwt., valued at £4,366,871, in the corresponding month of last year. The total declared value of our exportations for the first half of the present year has been £[illegible], showing an increase of nearly 5 per cent over the corresponding half of 1870, and about 11 per cent over that of 1869.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., of Hong Kong, China, give the following as the shipments of teas from China and Japan to the United States, for the years ending May 31, in lbs:

Year.	From China.	Japan.	Total.
1870–71	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1869–70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868–69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Philadelphia *North American* gives a statement of the commerce of the port of Philadelphia for the fiscal year ending June 30. We note the following:

	1870–71.	1869–70.
Exports of petroleum, gal.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following is a statement of the exports to the following foreign countries:

[illegible table: Countries (England, Ireland, Gibraltar, Dom. of Canada, British W. Indies, Spain, Cuba, Porto Rico, Germany, France, French W. Indies, Brazil, Holland, Dutch W. Indies, Mexico, Italy, Venezuela, Belgium, Russia, Hayti, Denmark, Portugal, Sweden, Austria, Turkey); In American vessels; In foreign vessels; Total]

The following show the clearances of vessels during the year:

[illegible table]

Statement of imports from the following foreign countries into the port of Philadelphia, during the fiscal year, July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1871:

[illegible table]

[illegible table: Venezuela, Belgium, United States of Columbia, Peru, Danish West Indies, Brazil, Uruguay, Portugal, Sweden and Norway, Greece, Greenland, Total]

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives the following summary of the wool trade for the past six months:

The increase in weight is nearly 15,000,000 lbs, and in entered gold value a little over $1,300,000. The principal cause of this change is the lightness of the clip in this country as compared with that of former years, and the consequent advance in price; now our manufacturers find that foreign wools are cheap at those rates. In this country, the renewal of demand, with a reduction in the clip in Africa and South America, have enhanced the values of these wools decidedly; but, in the face of this and our present tariff, dealers have difficulty in retaining much stock in their possession. Carpet wools have come in quite freely, but, as for some time past, they are usually imported to fill specific orders from manufacturers.

The imports of foreign wool at New York during the first six months in 1871, and for the same time in 1870, were:

	1870. Weight, lbs.	1870. Entered value.	1871. Weight, lbs.	1871. Entered value.
England	1,515,666	$274,816	[illegible]	[illegible]
Argentine R.	541,169	90,815	[illegible]	[illegible]
France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Africa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brazil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dutch W. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cisplatine R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
British W. I.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgium	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chili	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	17,097,169	[illegible]

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 17th thus shows that Chicago is not the only place in which grain shippers have suffered from short weight:

We understand that complaints from Eastern buyers of grain in this market concerning short weights to arrive thick and fast. We are inclined to believe that grain will ultimately desert the railway for the safer water path, on account of the culpable carelessness displayed by the companies for the safe conduct of this kind of property. They permit it to be received in slovenly condition, proffer miserable cars for its reception, allow their cars to be opened as roads and filched from at every convenient station, knowing that they cannot be held responsible unless the stealing should be unprecedented. We have been shown letters from Eastern points declaring that sixty bushels per 1,000 have been stolen, and yet no redress was obtainable, and directing parties here to ship by the river and ocean hereafter. We print this information as a matter which the managers of railroads ought to know of. We do not believe they desire to lose their grain freights, and they surely will do so unless they devise some way of delivering all the grain put into their cars. They should have tight special cars for grain—dumping cars, which might be securely locked and sealed until they arrive at their destination. Then they could be opened and the grain dumped out without the exposure of the sack. A car of this kind would admit of a cut in the rate, probably.

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the foreign imports at New York for the month of June:

[illegible table]

About half of the increase went into bonded warehouse, and the remainder was added to the direct entries for consumption. The stock in bond increased during the month nearly five millions, and is now over two hundred million dollars. This is [illegible] the largest ever recorded in the history of the trade.

The total for the fiscal year was by far the largest on record; the largest previous total was for the year ending June 30, 1866, amounting to [illegible]. The growth of the demand following the war, which carried the aggregate for the fiscal year above $400,000,000. That was marked down as a standard not likely to be reached again within a decade of years, but we have now exceeded it by more than $[illegible].

The foreign imports at New York for the fiscal year ending June 30 were:

[illegible table]

The following shows the description of imports for the year ending June 30:

[illegible table]

The general merchandise includes tea, coffee, sugar, spices, drugs, metals, liquors, wool, hides, etc.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the year ending June 30 were:

[illegible table]

These figures are only for the port of New York. It is well to remember that usually about two-thirds of the imports of the whole United States enter at this city, and only about 40 per cent of the exports (exclusive of specie) are exported hence. If these proportions hold good for the year under review, the aggregate for the country may well startle by its magnitude. Only those engaged directly in the foreign trade, but also all who have considered any of its [illegible] affairs, yet they are not so disheartening as to lead us to the conclusion suggested. A fair estimate of the total import trade of the United States for the last fiscal year, leaving out specie, would be, say, $[illegible]; and the shipment of merchandise alone would be, say, $[illegible] per currency value; to this may be added $[illegible] from other ports (probably a little less) from other ports—making the whole offset for the gold cost of foreign importations with the profits and freight money included. We know that there has been more than this amount [illegible] but in the [illegible] June 30, 1868, we sent from this port seventy-six millions in gold—almost as much as this year—and felt no serious inconvenience. If confidence and pluck, and something like the old [illegible] come back to our people with the first signs of fall trade, we have [illegible] that fall trade shall not prove to be a season of unexampled prosperity.

The *Commercial Express* says:

The wool market presents no features materially different from those noted earlier in the week. Transactions continue noticeable on all sides, but buyers are still numerous and willing to engage, and all lots offering of desirable grades are sold as fast as receipts are made, and there seems to be no let up in the demand or volume of buying [illegible]. Fleece washed, fine or dingy, ranges 50@53c; fleece washed, fine or dingy, with fair to choice [illegible], with fair to bright and choice at [illegible]; those at 50c, including the selections and the common or coarse at 40@43c; delaines at 50@52c; and combing at 55@60c. Sales since last report include: Unwashed—19,000 lbs fine to coarse in one lot, 35@44c; 3,000 lbs mixed, 40c; 6,000 lbs light medium at 46c; several lots of 1,000 to 1,500 lbs each coarse light, 46c. Fleece washed—4,000 lbs fine and medium mixed, 52c; 13,000 lbs fair, 49c; 9,000 lbs fair mixed, 57c; 12,000 lbs medium and fine, including Delaine, 56c; 40,000 lbs selected light XX Picklock, 60c. Tub-washed—2,000 lbs common to choice, 63@65c; 4,000 lbs medium, 64@65c. In the 5,000 lbs medium and fine, 53c; 2,000 lbs Delaine and Combing mixed, 62c.

LATER.

No. 2 spring wheat was in fairly active speculative demand on the Afternoon Board, prices closing at $1.12¾ for seller July, and $1.07¼ for seller August. Prices for No. 2 corn closed firmer, at 49⅛c for seller July, and 48⅜c for seller August. Lake freights and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 22.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

BEEF CATTLE.

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	3,410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	10,130	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	13,619	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week end'g July 1	11,090	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total 4 weeks	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 20 lbs. Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburgh and Bellaire	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Dunkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Toledo and Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

	Pounds.
Cattle, per car	[illegible]
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	[illegible]
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	[illegible]
Sheep, double-deck car, per car	[illegible]
Sheep, single-deck car, per car	[illegible]

THE MARKET.

The dull, heavy feeling that characterized the cattle market throughout last week and the preceding one, is still prevalent. [illegible] the trade was stagnant. Holders, however, were so discouraging in appearance, so that notwithstanding that offerings of desirable shipping grades were unusually light, sellers found it quite impossible to effect sales at prices above those of [illegible]. [illegible]

Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050@1,200 lbs .... 4.25@4.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900@1,100 lbs .... 3.60@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700@1,050 lbs .... 3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers .... 2.25@2.75

HOGS.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the week, and for the corresponding period last year:

	Receipts. 1871.	Receipts. 1870.	Shipments. 1871.	Shipments. 1870.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week end'g July 1	51,829	[illegible]	41,364	[illegible]
Total 4 weeks	165,743	[illegible]	137,303	[illegible]
Same period, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period, 1869	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same period, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REMARKS.

The receipts the past week have been 28,000, against [illegible] last week, 24,325 week before last, and 22,925 for the corresponding week last year. For the four weeks ending to-night the receipts aggregate 165,743, or 70,336 more than for the same period last year, and 48,615 more than in 1869. The market opened active and buoyant. The arrivals of buyers was large, and up to Thursday night the arrivals were quickly disposed of at steadily advancing prices, light grades going to $4.60@5.00, and heavy grades at $4.30@4.75. Since Thursday a less urgent demand has existed, and, under liberal receipts, prices have eased off a little, the market closing to-night 10@15c lower than the highest point reached. The supply of heavy hogs has been sufficient to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, but of light grades there has been a scarcity, the prospects for an abundant corn crop, and consequently low prices, leading farmers to hold back their light hogs. To-day there was a good demand, but prices ruled lower than yesterday. The extreme range was $4.30@5.00, though there were few sales above $4.90. We quote the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table: No., Av., Price (repeated in four groups)]

SHEEP—Received to-day, [illegible]; received this week, 3,571; shipped to-day, [illegible]; shipped this week, [illegible]; received last week, 3,151; shipped last week, 881. It has been an active and prosperous week in this branch of the market. The daily arrivals proved inadequate to the daily requirements of the trade, and prices have crept steadily up. Shippers have not operated to any considerable extent, the margin between here and the East not being sufficient to justify them in paying the prices so freely offered by local butchers. Some choice droves arrived, but the larger portion of the offerings were of the common and medium sorts. There has been considerable inquiry for store sheep, and the few lots received found buyers at good prices. Lambs are scarce, and have advanced nearly $1.00 per head, choice fat lots now commanding $4.00@4.50. Everything sold and the market closed firm at $2.50@3.75 for common to choice. Something extra would bring $5.00@5.75. Lambs may be quoted at $3.00@4.50.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

CARGOES—The demand was active to-day, but the offerings were limited, and less than a dozen sales transpired. Joist and scantling were firmer, with one sale, at an advance of 25c. At the close prices ranged as follows:

Joist and scantling	$ [illegible]@10.50
Good boards and strips	11.00@[illegible]
Coarse common boards and strips	[illegible]
Choice mill run	13.00@[illegible]
Shingles	3.00@3.15
Pickets	[illegible]
Lath	2.00@2.12½

Following were the ruling rates of freight from the points named:

Pere Marquette	$2.00	@ [illegible]
Manistee	2.00	@ 2.12½
Muskegon	1.75	@ 1.87½
Pentwater		@ [illegible]
Grand Haven		@ 1.87½
White Lake	1.75	@ [illegible]
Green Bay		@ [illegible]
Oconto	2.75	@ [illegible]
Menominee		@ [illegible]
Red River		@ [illegible]
Sturgeon Bay		@ [illegible]
Peshtigo		@ [illegible]

Transactions were as follows:

Cargo of schr Neleskiko, from Ludington, 140,000 ft lumber, 1-inch, at $11.00; 2-inch at $10.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Falcon, from Ludington, 125,000 ft common mixed boards, strips, joist and scantling at $11.00. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of scow Milton, from White Lake, 87,000 ft (mill tally) boards and strips at $12.50; 20,000 ft common piece stuff at $10.00; 2,000 lath at $2.12½. Sold by Irish, Ballen & Co.

Cargo of barge Wm. Burns, from Grand River, 165,000 ft strips and boards at $15.00. Sold by Irish, Ballen & Co.

Cargo of schr Elite, from Manistee, 70,000 ft joist and scantling at $10.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr White Oak, from Ludington, 155,000 ft joist and scantling at $10.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Trade was fairly active, prices ruling steady as follows:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$45.00@50.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	42.00@45.00
Third clear, 1-inch	35.00@38.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½, and 2-inch	38.00@40.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	[illegible]
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	17.00@18.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 13-inch and upward	[illegible]
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	[illegible]
Common boards, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet, and under	[illegible]
Fencing	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	[illegible]
Pickets, square	[illegible]
Pickets, flat	[illegible]
Cedar posts, split	[illegible]
Cedar posts, round	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Sawed shingles, A or star	[illegible]
Ash, seasoned	[illegible]
Black walnut, counter	[illegible]
Black walnut, seasoned	[illegible]
Hickory plank, clear	[illegible]
Hickory axle trees	[illegible]
Maple axletrees	[illegible]
Cherry	[illegible]
Oak	[illegible]
Maple	[illegible]
Butternut	[illegible]
Basswood	[illegible]

ON TRACK.

We quote as follows:

A cheaper sawed	$3.50 @ $[illegible]
No. 1 sawed	[illegible]

SHINGLES—Five shingles to two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 22.

BUTTER—Really choice grades are in light supply, and the daily arrivals are readily taken up at full prices, but of other descriptions there is a large surplus, and without being quotably lower, prices are weak and irregular. Some small sales of choice yellow were reported at 20c, but sales at over 18c are rare, the bulk of the sales being at [illegible]. The New York *Times* says of the market at that point: "The market during the week just closed has been characterized by unusual dulness and lack of ordinary demand, transactions being confined to an extremely light local trade, which has weakened the holders of Western stock so as to induce yielding to the views of exporters, resulting in the sale of 3,000 pkgs of the various grades, within our quotations. Fine State firkins are firmly held at quotations, the quality now being superior to any grade on the market, indications favoring a better demand. State tubs and fresh pails are selling to city trade, as in quality, at 25@28c. The general quality of fresh pail butter is now secondary, as is usual at this period of the season, and the quantity of selections in the market [illegible] The continued copious rains, especially the grass, and splendid condition of cattle throughout the country assures one of the finest and, without question, the largest crop of dairy products ever made, with continued moderate prices." We quote: Choice yellow, [illegible]; good to choice, 16@18c; inferior to common, [illegible].

BAGGING—With the exception of an advance of 1c in burlaps, prices for goods coming under this head were unchanged. The demand was reasonably active, and under reduced stocks a firm tone pervades the market. We quote: Stark, 37c; Lewiston, A, 35c; Ontario, 35c; [illegible]; American, [illegible]; Gunnies, [illegible]; burlaps, [illegible].

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry for building materials was of a somewhat limited character, but dealers seemed firm in their views, and previous rates were well sustained. We report our list as follows: Michigan stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York, superfine do, $3.00@3.25; [illegible]; Louisville cement, $1.75@2.00; plastering hair, [illegible]; white sand, [illegible]; fire brick, [illegible]; fire clay, [illegible]; and plaster, [illegible].

CHEESE—Business continues fair, under the [illegible]. The following are correct: New York factory, [illegible]; Ohio factory, [illegible]; Western factory, [illegible].

COAL—This market remains unsettled. The demand is now fair, and improving, and the stocks are large, and in some of the yards quotations are still being shaded. Indiana coal was quoted at [illegible]. We quote: Lackawanna, [illegible]; Lehigh, prepared, [illegible]; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Indiana, $7.00; Wilmington, $5.50.

COFFEE—A steady, fair demand exists, and the following quotations are adhered to: Roasting, [illegible]; ordinary, 16½@17c; fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; prime, [illegible]; Java, [illegible].

CANDLES—Were steady at unchanged prices, the following being current: Varinas, [illegible]; stearine, [illegible]; Schneider's star, [illegible]; Paraffine, [illegible].

COOPERAGE—This market was quiet, and prices were without perceptible change. We quote:

Pork barrels and heading	[illegible]
Flour barrel staves	[illegible]
Circled heading	[illegible]
Whiskey barrels, iron bound	[illegible]
Whiskey barrels, wood-bound	[illegible]
Lard tierces	[illegible]
Flour barrels, flat hoops	[illegible]
Flour barrels, round hoops	[illegible]

[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—Oranges were in fair request, and firmly held at $8.00@8.50. [illegible]

GREEN FRUITS—The market is overstocked with peaches, the supply this morning being greater than ever before this season, and sales were disposed of with difficulty, the day being Saturday. Prices were 50@75c for inferior to fair; 25@60c for good; 60@75c for choice. Apples were also in excessive supply, and many were left over; sales at $1.75@2.25 per brl. Pears sold at $1.00@1.50 per box, and grapes at 20c per lb. Berries were in rather light request, and easier, at 8@12½c for blackberries; 8c for raspberries, and $2.00@2.50 for whortleberries.

HAY—The demand for pressed hay was somewhat more active to-day, and the market exhibited slightly increased firmness, though no advance was gained. Loose descriptions are in liberal supply, and prices are still considerably unsettled. We quote: On track—Timothy, pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, upland, $10.00@11.00; do slough, $9.00@10.00. On wagons—Timothy, loose, old, $12.00@13.00; do new, $11.00@12.00; prairie, loose, old, $11.00@12.00; do new, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Green cured hides met with a better demand, and the market was stronger in consequence, prices ruling about ¼c higher. In other stock the movement was light, and values were nominally unchanged. We quote: Green salted, light, 10½@11c; do, heavy, 10@10½c; [illegible]; green calf, [illegible]; dry flint, [illegible]; do, over 25 lbs, [illegible]; dry salted, [illegible]; deacons, [illegible]; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry for goods coming under this head continues liberal, and the general market is firm at the quoted prices, which are as follows:

Bar iron	[illegible]
Horseshoe iron	[illegible]
Heavy band	[illegible]
Hoop and light band	[illegible]
Oval	[illegible]
Round and square	[illegible]
Half oval and half round	[illegible]
Sheet iron, Juniata	[illegible]
Sheet iron, common	[illegible]
Sheet iron, galvanized	[illegible]
Sheet iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway nailrods	[illegible]
Plow steel, German	[illegible]
Jessop's plow steel	[illegible]
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible]
Spring steel	[illegible]

LEATHER—No change worthy of note occurred in this market. Both the local and interior demand was fair, for the season, and the prevailing feeling seemed firm. We repeat our list:

HEMLOCK—City harness, [illegible]; country harness, [illegible]; [illegible]

OAK—Slaughter sole, [illegible]; Philadelphia sole, [illegible]; harness, [illegible]; [illegible]

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—Met with a moderate inquiry at the annexed range of prices: TIN—Box tin plate, IC, 10x14, $10.50; roofing C, $10.00; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 42c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 36c; braziers', over 16 lbs, 34c; tin copper, 38c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 9½c; first quality, sheet, 10c; spelter, 10c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—Were in demand, and were firmly held at $4.25 rates: 10 to 60d, [illegible] keg, $4.25; 8d, [illegible] keg, $4.50; 6d, [illegible] keg, $4.75; 4d, [illegible] keg, $5.00; 3d, [illegible] keg, $5.75; fine 3d, [illegible] keg, $7.00; fine blue, 2d, [illegible] keg, $7.25; blue 2d, [illegible] keg, $7.50.

OILS—Aside from lard and turpentine, both of which were active, the market ruled quiet. Prices were unchanged, ranging as follows: Lard oil, extra, 80c; do No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; carbon, 27c; linseed, raw, 90c; boiled, 95c; whale oil, 75c; [illegible].

POTATOES—Are in large supply, and lower, at $2.00@2.50 per brl—the outside for choice.

POULTRY—Was scarcely to be had on Friday and being in large supply, with a light demand, prices were easier. Spring chickens sold at $2.25@[illegible]; and old chickens at $3.00@3.50.

VEGETABLES—Were in large supply to-day; sales were made of cabbages at [illegible] per 100; cucumbers at 15c per doz; sweet corn at 10c per doz; and tomatoes at [illegible] per box.

RICE—Remains firm under a good demand, at the following quotations: Carolina, [illegible]; Patna, [illegible]; Rangoon, [illegible].

SOAPS—There was a fair demand for soaps both on local account and to supply interior dealers, and the following quotations were firmly adhered to: [illegible]

SPICES—Were quiet and unchanged. The following are the prices current: Allspice, [illegible]; cloves, [illegible]; cassia, [illegible]; pepper, [illegible]; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market was quiet and steady at unchanged prices. We quote: [illegible]

SALT—Was in moderate request at the annexed range of prices: Fine, [illegible] brl, $2.15; coarse, [illegible] brl, $2.10; ground solar, [illegible]; dairy, [illegible].

STARCH—The market was quoted quiet and easier. The following are the prices current: [illegible]

SUGARS—The sugar market was fairly active, and firm. Cut loaf, crushed, powdered, and granulated, [illegible]; A, standard, [illegible]; A, not standard, [illegible]; extra C, standard, [illegible]; [illegible]

SYRUPS—There was a fair demand reported in this market at quoted prices: [illegible]

TEAS—The tea trade was reasonably active and the market closed firm at the following prices: Young Hyson, common to fair, [illegible]; good, [illegible]; [illegible]

TOBACCO—There was only a moderate trade doing in this department, and values were steady and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, [illegible]; choice, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

SMOKING—Extra, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common stems, [illegible].

PLUG—Natural leaf, [illegible]; half bright, [illegible]; black sound, [illegible].

WOOD—There was a fair trade in this department, and the following quotations were firmly sustained: Beech, $7.00@7.50; maple, $8.00@8.50; hickory, $9.00; slabs, $5.50, delivered.

WOOL—A good demand existed for wool, and the firm feeling that has characterized the market for some time past is still prevalent. We continue to quote:

Tub washed, clean and bright	[illegible]
Tub washed, fair condition	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, bright and light	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, fair condition	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, dingy but light	[illegible]
Fine fleece, washed, dingy, fair condition	[illegible]
Medium fleece, washed, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Coarse fleece, washed, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, coarse, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, medium, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Unwashed, fine, fair to choice condition	[illegible]
Combing, washed	[illegible]
Combing, unwashed	[illegible]

Wool in bad condition and half washed in proportion.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 22—1:30 p.m.—Consols, 93¾. Bonds: 5-20s '62, 91¾; '65, 91½; '67, 91¼; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, July 22.—Rentes, 56 francs 12 centimes.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 9⅛d; Orleans, 9⅜d. Sales, 14,000 bales. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, July 22.—BEEVES—Receipts, 7,[illegible]; average quality very good. Market active and strong at last week's prices. Supply about equal to the demand, and nearly all sold. Market closes firm. The range was from 5½c to 8¼c for common; 8½c to 8¾c for good; [illegible] choice; [illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 13,000. Market steady and firm at last week's prices. [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000. Nothing doing here.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The dry goods market is active, but steady and firm for all staple fabrics, with a tendency toward advancing rates for all kinds. [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 22.—COTTON—Fair demand, but lower; middling uplands, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour lower; receipts, [illegible] brls. [illegible]

[illegible]

[...] GEO.—Lard dull; prime steam, 10⅛@10¼c; kettle, 11c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c; State, 15@28c.

CHEESE—Dull at 9@11½c.

LATEST.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; shipping extra, $5.40@5.75. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, [illegible]. Oats heavy; Western, [illegible]; Ohio, [illegible]. Corn firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer at $14.87½ for September; $14.60 bid; $14.75 asked for August.

HOGS—Firm at [illegible].

METALS—Copper—Manufactured steady; ingot firm at 23c. Pig iron firm and unchanged; bar at $72.00@74.00; Russia sheet, at 12½c, gold. Nails firm; cut, $4.25; clinch, $5.75@6.00; horseshoe, 15@31c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; choice winter extra, [illegible]; spring medium, $4.75@5.25; choice country, $5.25@5.50; do city, [illegible]. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, [illegible] cash; $1.07 seller August; No. 2, $1.12¾. Oats dull; No. 2, 40c. Corn at 48c. Rye—No. 2 lower at 55c; No. 1, 57c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 70c, seller September.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 5¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

2:30 P. M.—Wheat quiet but firm at $1.12 for No. 1 in store; $1.10 for No. 2 do.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat 2@4c lower; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.32; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.32; amber, $1.18@1.23; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.30; No. 1 red, $1.30@1.33; No. 2 do, $1.28. Closed at $1.16¾; No. 3 do, $1.00; rejected, $1.08. Corn quiet; high mixed, 55c; low do, 54½c; yellow, 55c; white, 60c. Oats quiet; No. 1, [illegible]; No. 2, 50c; Michigan, 52c; rejected, 46c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer, vessels scarce; to Buffalo, 3c; to Oswego, 5⅜@[illegible]c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—COTTON—Firm at 19c; receipts, 136 bales; shipments, 344 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Corn dull and drooping at 70@75c. Oats dull and nominal at 61c.

HAY—Scarce; choice, $25.00@27.00.

BRAN—Unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 7¼c; clear sides, 9c.

APPLES—Dull and nominal.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; 19¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and [illegible] higher; super winter, $4.00@4.25; extra, $4.75@5.00; double extra, $5.25@5.50; treble extra, $5.75@6.00. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red fall, $1.12½; No. 3, [illegible]; No. 2 spring, $1.05. Corn dull and drooping; mixed and bulk on track, 46@48c; do sacks, 50c. Oats dull and lower; new bulk on track, 34@35c; do in store, 37@38c; do sacked, 41@42c. Rye dull at 60c for prime.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $15.00 on orders. Bacon—Small sales of clear sides, 9c; order lots a shade higher. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Firm, at $4.50@4.85.

CATTLE—Very little doing.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling, 20½@20¾c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and weak; new family, $5.50@5.60. Wheat fair demand but lower; new red $1.17@1.20. Corn dull and weak; 55c. Rye quiet; new, 70@72c. Oats steady; new, 40@42c. Barley steady at [illegible].

OIL—Linseed quiet and firm at [illegible].

EGGS—[illegible].

BUTTER—[illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork, full prices asked but no demand; held at $14.00@15.00. Lard quiet; sold at 10½c asked, 10c offered. Bulk meats quiet and held firm; 5¾@6c offered and [illegible] higher asked. Bacon, an advance asked but none established; sales of shoulders at 6½c; sides, [illegible]; [illegible] higher asked; closing less firm.

WHISKEY—In good demand at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; in buyers' favor; Indiana and Ohio, $6.75@7.50. Wheat dull and unchanged; red, $1.50@1.52; new, $1.40@1.52. Rye, 90c. Corn dull; yellow, 75c; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats steady; quiet, 62@65c. Barley, new, 60@63c. Barley, new crop of four rowed New York offered at $1.40, and no buyers.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 19½c; refined, 23½c.

WHISKEY—Excited, higher; Western iron, 96@[illegible].

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; spring, $7.00; amber, $7.50. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.32.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1.50@1.53; [illegible]. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 70@71c. Oats firm; old Western, 59@60c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Higher; 94c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 22.—COTTON—Dull and drooping; low middling, 17½.

PROVISIONS—Bacon shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 9½c; plain hams, 13½c; sugar cured, 16c. Lard, prime steam, 11½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 white, $1.28; red, $1.20. Corn—No. 1 white, 75c; No. 1 yellow, 72c. Oats—No. 1, 50c. Rye—No. 1, 80c. Barley—No. 1 spring, 80c. Flour—Spring, supers, $4.75; do family, $7.50. Corn meal, 75c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine XX and XXX, [illegible]. Corn firm; white 72@74c. Oats quiet; 50@62c. Bran dull; $1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; 15½c. Bacon quiet at 7⅝@9¾c. Keg lard, 11½@11⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, coffee, molasses, and whisky all unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling 21½. Sight unchanged. Gold 13⅜.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... July 22.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 78 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 36 pkgs fish and sundries.
Prop Hilton, McCarthy's Pier, 150 cds wood.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, 1,000 m shingles, and sundries.
Prop Van Raalte, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Agnes Hope, Kilbourn, 300 m lumber.
Schr C. C. Trowbridge, Sheboygan, 200 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 94 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Tuscola, Hamlin, 130 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln, [illegible], 40 cds wood.
Schr Trimble, Holland, 40 m lumber.
Scow Lady Essex, Milwaukee, 150 ties, and sundries.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, 300 m lumber.
Barge Fashion, Cedar River, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Laura Belle, Cleveland, 380 tons coal.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Antrim, 130 cds wood, 60 cds bark.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 20 m lumber, 225 m lath.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Wolfe, Holland, 40 m lumber, 17,500 heading.
Schr Paola, Conness Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Dan Newhall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 105 cds wood.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 cds bark, 30 m lumber.
Scow J. H. Bloom, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Scow Grace, Ludington, 78 m lumber.
Barge Abigail, Grand Haven, 115 m lumber, 5 m pickets.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 203 m lumber.
Barge Wm. Burns, Grand Haven, 165 m lumber.
Barge Monitor, Grand Haven, 165 m lumber.
Barge Anna Tomine, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Star of the North, Ford River, 130 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Cant, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr Falcon, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 135 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Stella, South Haven, 42 cds wood.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 104 m lumber.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 124 m lumber.
Schr Gem, Millert Pier, [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Fremont, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 35 m lumber.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 115 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, sundries.
Schr W. C. Kimball, Muskegon, 207 m lath.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow White Oak, Ludington, 150 m lumber.

ARRIVED SINCE 6 P. M.

Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, general cargo.
Schr Mueller, Ahnapee, ties.
Prop Camden, Buffalo, general cargo.
Bark N. P. Mason, Cleveland, coal.
Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, bark.

ARRIVED .... July 23.

Prop E. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, general cargo.
Prop New Era, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Menominee, lumber.
Schr John S. Wallace, South Haven, bark.
Schr Shenandoah, Horn's Pier, bark.
Schr Sky Lark, Erie, coal.
Schr Pilgrim, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr Ida, Oconto, lumber.
Bark Favorite, Philadelphia, coal.
Barge Jennie Lind, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Louisa Ann, Muskegon, lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Mary, Dane's Pier, wood.
Schr Joe Vilas, Oconto, lumber.
Schr J. Bentley, Buffalo, coal.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, bark.

CLEARED .... July 22.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 20 brls pork, 10 brls beef, 16 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop Van Raalte, Benton Harbor, 3 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Tuscola, Buffalo, 9,845 bu wheat, 4,538 bu corn, and sundries.
Prop Jas. Gould, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat, 21,400 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 67 bales broom corn.
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburgh, 10,864 bu corn, 19 tcs lard, and sundries.
Bark A. P. Nichols, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Bark City of Buffalo, Port Colborne, 21,971 bu corn.
Schr Corsica, Ogdensburgh, 300 m lumber.
Schr Comet, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Nabob, Buffalo, 22,400 bu corn.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 6,000 bu wheat, 1,000 bu corn, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 250 brls flour, 200 brls provisions, 70 brls salt, 21 head cattle, and sundries.
Bark America, Sturgeon Bay, 735 bu oats.
Schr Frank Perew, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 400 bu wheat.
Schr N. P. Herrick, Ogdensburgh, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr J. H. Rucker, White Lake, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Bark Hemisphere, Hamilton, 500 tons pig-iron.
Schr Monitor, Oswego, 18,372 bu corn.
Schr Louise, Doud, St. Joseph, 25 brls salt, 10 brls pork, and sundries.
Schr Light Guard, Ogdensburgh, 300 m lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Ogdensburgh, 20,941 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 22.—DOWN—Steamers Scott, Northern Light, Comet, Cuyahoga; props. [illegible] Montana, [illegible]; barks Lincoln, London, [illegible].

UP—Propellers City of New York, [illegible] Star, Betty, Hoosier, Maria Martin, [illegible]; schrs Kingfisher, H. C. Potter, H. G. Cleveland, Pioneer, [illegible].

WIND—West.

DETROIT, July 22, 5 p. m.—UP—Propellers Arizona and Alaska; barks [illegible]; schooners Oswego, [illegible], Grant, Chapin, White Cloud, and [illegible].

DOWN—Propellers Tuttle and Montreal; barks Frank Byrd and [illegible]; schooners L. J. [illegible], Hocking, Birch, L. W. Perry, Lizzie Powell, Golden State, and Missal.

WIND—West.

DETROIT, July 23—9 p. m.—UP—Propellers City of Erie, [illegible]; barks [illegible]; schrs [illegible].

DOWN—Propellers Lawrence, Milwaukee, St. Louis, [illegible], and Detroit. Barks [illegible]; schrs [illegible].

WIND—Southwest.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 22, 8 P. M.—CLEARED—Cerberus, [illegible], [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

Onward, Joliet; Advance, Morris; Augusta, L. A. Walker, D. Hess, S. and T., J. L. Alexander, Lady Franklin, for Lemont.

ARRIVED—D. T. Wright, Morris, 5,900 bu corn; Ontario, LaSalle, 4,800 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Charters were: To Buffalo—Props Blanchard and Camden, corn; prop Annie Young, corn, on p. t.; bark Pathfinder and schr D. P. Dobbins, corn at 4c; prop Idaho, corn through to Boston. To Sarnia—Prop Montgomery, corn through to Portland. To Goderich—Schr C. C. Trowbridge, corn on p. t.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Grain freights are dull and unchanged, and carriers ask 4¼c for wheat to Buffalo. Engagements: To Oswego—Schrs [illegible] and H. Walker, wheat at 8¼c; Lewis Wells, corn at 8c.

DETROIT, July 22.—The following charters are reported: By Dixon & Whittaker—Schr George Foote, lumber, Au Sauble to Buffalo, at $3.25 for light and $3.50 for heavy; brig Lucy Clark, cordwood or bark, Inverness to Chicago or Milwaukee, at $3 per cord. By C. W. Newball—Brig Queen of the North, lumber, Penetanguishene to Detroit, at $3; tug Monitor, lumber, Port Huron to Cleveland at $3.25 and lath at 75c.

THE CITY OF SHEBOYGAN.—The new three-masted schooner, of the above name, is here from Sheboygan, on her maiden trip. She is a staunch vessel, costing some $30,000. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 149 feet; beam, 31 feet; hold, 11 feet. She carries about 30,000 bushels of corn, or 300 tons of iron. Captain Monroe sails her, and she is owned by Messrs. Raab & Winter, of Sheboygan.

Disasters.

JEFFERSON.—The barge Agnes L. Potter, [illegible] tons of her cargo of iron ore during the storm of Tuesday night on Lake Erie. [illegible]

[illegible]

DAMAGED.—The brig Sea Gull and schooner M. L. Collins lost canvass and the J. S. Pullen sprung a leak, during a squall on Lake Erie, Sunday. Repairs were made at Toledo.

BROKE DOWN.—The steamer G. W. Reynolds, running on the Pine River route, broke her cylinder [illegible], condenser and walking-beam in Saginaw Bay, on Monday. She was towed back to Bay City, and thence to East Saginaw, for repairs. The steamer will probably lay up for a month, and her place on the route will be taken by the steamer W. R. Wright, which has been thoroughly overhauled, receiving new boilers, machinery, etc. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the damage done the Reynolds will amount to at least [illegible].

STEAMER DAMAGED.—The steamer Milton D. Ward, on leaving this port Thursday night, came in collision with the ferry steamer Hope, damaging the former's stern. Captain Lathrop states he gave two whistles to his signals, which were repeated, neither of which were responded to by the Hope, the Ward in the meantime having stopped to avoid a collision. We trust the Hope may be enabled to give a satisfactory explanation.—*Detroit Free Press*, July 22.

Miscellaneous.

A HARBOR OPENED.—The steamer Mineral Rock, while on Lake Superior on her recent trip, performed an excellent duty in one of the ports along that coast. The harbor at Eagle River has been closed to the shipping the entire season, owing to the channel at the entrance filling up. The Rock by the working of her wheel dredged out to a sufficient depth for a number of vessels calling at that port, and much to the relief of the business community of that town.

BARGES AND LUMBER.—Upwards of two million feet of lumber, on board of five barges, passed this port yesterday, in one tow. Five barges in tow of the Zouave, on route for Chicago, passed up last evening. Chicago is not only furnishing the Detroit market with a superior quality of lumber, but within the past few days, cargoes have been shipped from that port to Buffalo, the schooner Sweepstakes having no less than 315,000 feet.—*Detroit Post*, July 22.

THE NEW BOAT.—There is a handsome new boat being finished at the shipyard above the upper bridge, that is the largest vessel that has ever been built in this section. It is what is called a "three-and-after," and is 201 feet long, 35½ feet beam, and 15½ feet hold, and is about 950 tons burden. Its capacity is 40,000 bushels of corn, or 600,000 feet of lumber. It will draw, when light, about 6½ feet of water, and when fully loaded, 13½ feet. The frame is 16 feet above deck. The main [illegible] feet and the mizzen mast [illegible] feet. The vessel was built for Thomas Kilderhouse, and will be launched between the 1st and 10th of August.—[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS ON LAKE HURON.—It will be a matter of regret if those vitally interested in the subject should fail to cooperate in the attempt to establish a regular system of observations on Lake Huron, in accordance with the request of the War Department to give their advice on the subject. So far as it is now possible [illegible] very easily be made and a point which commands every route, except those along the Canadian shore, come in sight of. Although not officially declared, it will almost certainly be the site of the proposed harbor of refuge. There can be no doubt that a signal station would be of great value [illegible] [illegible]—*Detroit Post*, July 22.

ALL RIGHT AGAIN.—The schooner David Fergusson, which broke from the ice at her dock at Eagle Harbor, some 10 days since, is now all right. After receiving temporary repairs, she took on a cargo and went forward, passing Detroit on Friday.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible] WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

[illegible]

On Marriage.

[illegible] ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on [illegible] SOCIAL [illegible]. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

A Perilous Season.

[illegible]

Beware of the bitters made of [illegible] dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. [illegible] Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Illinois Central.

Union Depot—Foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

[illegible]

Mich. Central and Great Western Railway.

[illegible]

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

[illegible]

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

COURT REPORTS.

Additional Findings Against Stockholders of the Northwestern Glass Company.

The Republican Job Printing Company in Search of a Receiver—Trouble Among the Proprietors.

Saturday's Proceedings at the Several Police Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK VS. THE GLASS COMPANY.

In the series of cases of the Third National Bank against stockholders of the Northwestern Glass Works, to recover the amount of the indebtedness of the bankrupt corporation to the bank, the following additional findings were entered: Against Goss & Phillips for $1,000; John B. Foster, $2,000; Isaac C. Day, $1,000; William H. Kretsinger, $1,000; Samuel L. Hassel, $7,500; George Schneider, $500; William H. Rand, $1,000.

THE REPUBLICAN IN TROUBLE.

A bill was filed by Jeremiah S. Thompson, William S. Heggie and Michael Zinsler, in the Superior Court, against the Republican Company, by which it is sought to procure a Receiver to be appointed to take custody of the job institution in which the Republican Company has an interest, with authority to sell the property of the institution. It would seem, from the bill, that upon the 18th day of October, 1869, the complainants entered into partnership with the Chicago Republican Company, for the purpose of carrying on the business of job printing, which business was to be carried on in connection with the defendant's business of conducting a newspaper, the capital stock of the company to be $15,000, of which the Republican paid $9,000, Thompson $4,000, and the other complainants $1,000 each. Under this agreement, the complainants so managed the business that they were successful, until October, 1870, when the Republican Company sold out its interest in the office to the present Republican Company, which is another institution from the original. Since that time no new arrangement has been made between the new stockholders and the original owners, but, instead thereof, the original parties have been so inconvenienced by disagreements with the parties composing the Republican Company that the original proprietors find it absolutely impossible to conduct business with them, and therefore the copartners served notice of the dissolution of partnership. It is charged that the property of the job establishment is worth about $22,000, and that, owing to the controversies in the office, this amount of property will be jeopardized unless a Receiver be appointed, complainants stating that they have offered to buy or sell, the defendant refusing to sell or buy. A sale of the property is asked for.

JUDGMENT.

Judgments were confessed by Lawrence Kennedy and William Gallagher, in favor of Robert and Richard Meadowcroft, for the gross sum of $1,791.08.

ACTION ON THE CASE.

An action on the case was commenced by August Ilse against John Golde, in which the damages are laid at $3,000. The nature of the claim is not stated.

CRIMINAL COURT.

ZIEGENMEYER.

The motion for new trial in the case of Alfred Ziegenmeyer will, in all probability, be argued this day.

THE GRAND JURY.

Pursuant to the terms of its adjournment, the grand jury will re-convene this day, to close up work preceding the summer vacation. No grand jury will sit during the month of August.

COUNTY COURT.

TAXES.

This court will sit on the first Monday of August for the consideration of the application of the Collector for judgment upon the tax warrants for the State and county.

CIRCUIT COURT.

This court was engaged mainly upon law matters during Saturday.

THE POLICE COURTS.

THE ARMORY.

When the names of Bertha Hendlias and Martha Houston were called, the first, an old lady, and the second the young and very pretty one at whom the Times reporter is reputed to have winked, took their places in the prisoner's dock. They live at No. 280 Cottage Grove avenue, and were charged with disorderly conduct. How such a charge could have been made no mortal can determine accurately. A pair of black eyes, which looked inquiringly at the Judge ...

[illegible]

—Henrietta Miller was charged with shooting dirty language at Rachel Haines. ...

[illegible]

THE IRISH RIOTERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you permit another Irishman to say one word in extenuation of the rioters of the 12th of July? ...

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Death of Captain Michael Gleeson.

A well-known and highly respected citizen has gone from our midst—one whose death will be mourned by all, but especially in the ranks of the Irish community, of whom he was an accepted and honored representative. Captain Michael Gleeson departed this life on yesterday morning, at his residence on West Pearce street. The cause, consumption, superinduced by the exposures and hardships of his military career during the war, which, as is well known, was marked by acts of singular gallantry, both at the siege of Lexington, and in the campaign in Virginia. The Captain commanded the Montgomery Guards, which formed a part of General Mulligan's famous Irish Brigade. He was at one time Treasurer of this county, and has held various public positions with acceptance to all and credit to himself. He was warm-hearted and generous to a fault, and many of his countrymen now occupying high positions in the city owe to him their start in life. Captain Gleeson was born in Tipperary, Ireland, and came to this city in 1849. At the time of his death he was about 47 years old. He leaves a family, consisting of a wife and three children. The funeral services will be held at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, on Tuesday morning, and will leave there at 12 o'clock for Calvary Cemetery. The members of the Twenty-third and Ninetieth Regiments of Illinois Volunteers, and the Mulligan Battery, are requested to meet this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock in the City Collector's Office, Room 4 City Hall, to make arrangements for attending the funeral of the late Michael Gleeson.

Three Vagrants Captured.

While Sergeant Lull, of the Armory, was making his usual rounds, early yesterday morning, he learned that three lawless fellows had been visiting the houses of prostitution on Fourth avenue and creating a disturbance. He was told they had been in Kate Hoffman's, and there conducted themselves in such a disorderly manner that the police were sent for to quiet the disorder. When the officers called at the place, the women of the house refused to allow them to remove the men, as they were then behaving themselves. The Sergeant afterwards saw the men, who turned out to be John Garrity, (brother of Hugh,) Jimmy Hey and Danny Donovan, in a saloon, at about half-past 1 o'clock, on Sunday morning, and, when they came out and climbed into a hack, he also jumped in, remarking that he would ride with them. Another officer was called, and took a seat beside the hackman, who was requested to drive to the Armory. The trio were locked up, and will be accused of disorderly conduct, if not vagrancy, this morning. As none of the party have any money, their chances for a term in the Bridewell is good.

Canal Celebration.

On Tuesday next the Board of Public Works and about 1,000 invited guests will make an excursion down the canal as far as Lockport. On the way down there will be speeches, toasts, music and lunch. The work of widening and deepening the canal, and the consequent improved condition of the water in the river, is entitled to commendation, and the importance of the great work will be recognized by an appropriate celebration. The full programme of the exercises will be given in to-morrow's TRIBUNE.

Arrest of a Well Known Thief.

A thief known to the police as "Squash," whose name is James Murphy, grabbed a pair of shoes which were hanging in front of a store on Halsted street, on Saturday night, and ran away. He was pursued by Policeman Otto, and, to avoid arrest, secreted himself among the trees and bushes in front of 287 South Desplaines street. The officer found him, however, and took him to the Madison Street Station. One of the crowd collected in front of 287 broke through the sidewalk, and the occupant of the house, Dr. Felsenthal, it is understood, intends to ask the Board of Police to repair it.

Miscellaneous.

The Coroner held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 51 Catharine street, on the body of Anna Gebhart, who fell into the river at the foot of Mitchell street, on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

—About 10 o'clock on Saturday evening, a little boy named Adam Gordis, was run over by a Milwaukee avenue car, at the corner of Carpenter street, and had his right leg broken below the knee. He was taken to his parents home, No. 263 Milwaukee avenue, and attended by Dr. Peterson.

AMERICAN IRON METALLURGY

Viewed from a German Standpoint.

Dr. Gustav Kluppel, who made a tour of the United States in the spring of 1870, inspecting the iron and steel works of the country, is giving an account of his observations in a series of articles in a German journal. The natural foundations of the iron industry of America formed a special study of Dr. Kluppel. To his great surprise he constantly encountered extensive and growing works with large production of iron most unfavorably situated with regard to coal and ore, while localities with greater natural advantages seemed overlooked. His criticisms on this point are severe and not very complimentary to American insight, yet his position is that of a disinterested spectator, who merely looks at these items of cost. That we possess the finest coal and the finest ore in the largest amounts, he was well convinced, and that there are places naturally fitted for the cheap production of iron was equally evident, but large profits make us, he thinks, somewhat indifferent in regard to the proper location of our iron-works.

The anthracite coal and iron region calls forth his most enthusiastic admiration. Anthracite coal—unknown in Germany—excited his wonder from its purity and its inherent adaptedness to the blast furnace. "The best varieties," he writes, "contain but one-fourth per cent of sulphur, five per cent ash, and five per cent volatile matter, and are superior to German coke. American iron masters," he adds, "are so spoilt, that coal containing one per cent of sulphur is considered unfit for the blast furnace." The substantial character of the works in the anthracite region was a source of surprise to so American hasty and superficial as ... compared with European caution and solidity, that he expected to find our furnaces partake of the general character of temporary structures. He found, on the contrary, that they were more completely and solidly built, than corresponding furnaces in Germany.

Referring to his visit to Pittsburgh, he speaks of having witnessed the operation of the Ellershausen process of making iron. He also makes particular reference to the cold rolling-mill of Jones & Laughlin (American Iron Works), the thoroughness and care with which all the minutiæ of their operations are connected, the beauty of the finished product, and the courtesy and liberality of the proprietors, call forth the highest praise from him.

Of the American practice of coking he speaks in severe terms:

[illegible]

Of the Missouri region Dr. Kluppel writes: "As almost all of the blast furnaces west of Pittsburgh employ raw coal, experiments have thus far only been made to employ the Illinois coal in a raw state. ... [illegible]

National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

The total circulation issued to the National Banks to date is $318,690,989. The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000 additional circulation, and the establishment of gold National Banks, to which circulation can be issued upon the deposit of United States bonds, at the rate of 80 per cent upon the par value thereof. Since the passage of the act, circulation has been issued to the following States: Virginia, $244,000; Illinois, $3,086; West Virginia, $950,000; Michigan, $1,186; Kentucky, $2,200,000; Indiana, $1,174,000; Wisconsin, $534,000; Ohio, $780,000; Tennessee, $1,200,000; Iowa, $1,075,000; Louisiana, $1,800,000; Minnesota, $680,000; Georgia, $581,000; Kansas, $126,100; North Carolina, $600,000; Missouri, $1,280,000; South Carolina, $258,000; Nebraska, $112,000; Texas, $145,000; Colorado, $61,000; New Mexico, $125,000; Oregon, $187,000; Alabama, $680,000; California, $8,205. The law requires that one-half of the increased circulation shall be apportioned among the States not having an excess already, according to population, and one-half according to the existing banking capital resources and business of such State and Territory. The census returns of the valuation of property and banking capital have not yet been received, and the proportion of circulation for the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois cannot probably be ascertained with any accuracy until about the 1st of October. It is probable, however, that there will be sufficient circulation for all of the Southern and Western States when the full census returns are received. No additional circulation can be issued to the Eastern and Middle States.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

All About the Haymaker-White Stocking Trouble.

Correspondence Between the Club Managers—The Turf.

BASE BALL.

WILL THERE BE A SERIES WITH THE HAYMAKERS?

The average base baller who takes cognizance of matters relative to the national game, and the prospects of the championship award, is becoming more and more interested in knowing whether the White Stockings will play a series this year with the Unions of Troy. This same average baller has besieged the newspapers with notes, and the officers of the club with inquiries. He has a vague idea that there is something wrong between the clubs, and that Craver and Fisher are mixed up in it, as well as some gate money; all in a rather inexplicable manner.

Negotiations having been reopened between the clubs relative to a game, it might be well to briefly review the difficulty between the clubs. In March, 1870, Tom Foley went to Troy, and found Fisher, whom he immediately engaged to play with the Chicago Club for a year. In earnest of this agreement, Fisher signed a contract in the usual form, and Mr. Foley advanced him $150. This sum Fisher receipted for, both documents being now in the possession of the White Stocking management. Finding out this fact, Mr. Hotchkin, Secretary of the Union Club, persuaded Fisher to remain, and offered Mr. Foley his money back if he would cancel the contract. This the Chicagoan, of course, refused to do. Mr. Hotchkin then gave Mr. Foley his card, and empowered him to draw at sight for the $150, when he became convinced that Fisher would not play in Chicago.

Here the matter rested until some time after Mr. Foley's return, when he did draw upon Mr. Hotchkin, and the draft was returned dishonored.

When the Haymakers came West, in August of 1870, both Mr. Foley and Mr. Gassette endeavored to have a settlement with Mr. Hotchkin; but that gentleman, while professing a willingness to make the debt right, did not take any steps toward it, rather desiring to leave the subject still open. He refused to sign a note for the amount, and did not wish to have it taken from the gate receipts; but "would make it all right." Having subsisted on promises alone for nearly seven months, Mr. Foley did not care to accept them any longer, and he deducted the $195, and tendered the remainder of the gate money, which was refused.

From that time to the beginning of the present month, the whole affair has been left as it was. At that time Mr. Thacher despatched the following letter to Troy. It explains itself with great clearness:

J. M. Scofield, Esq., Secretary Union Base Ball Club, Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I am instructed by the Chicago Base Ball Club to challenge the Union Base Ball Club to play a series of championship games, the first to be played on our grounds in Chicago; the second, where you may elect; the third, to be decided upon hereafter. ...

[illegible]

J. M. THACHER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, July 13, 1871.

The present Secretary of the Haymaker Club, Mr. Scofield, replied as follows:

J. M. Thacher, Secretary Chicago Base Ball Club:

DEAR SIR: In answer to yours just received of the 13th instant, would say that I am instructed to advise you that when we receive from your club our share of gate receipts due from game at Chicago last year, we will be ready to make arrangements for a series of championship games. We cannot concede the right of any club retaining moneys rightfully belonging to us. Very respectfully, JOHN W. SCOFIELD, Corresponding Secretary Union Base Ball Club.

TROY, N. Y., July 17, 1871.

On Saturday Mr. Thacher replied to this epistle in the subjoined terms:

John W. Scofield, Esq., Corresponding Secretary Union Base Ball Club, Troy, N. Y.:

SIR: Yours of the 17th inst. is received, and in reply would say that we are as we always have been, anxious to settle the matter of gate receipts due you from last season; and, but for the misunderstanding existing relative to the amount advanced Mr. Fisher by us, and agreed to be refunded by your Mr. Hotchkin, the amount due you would have been paid long ago. I herewith enclose draft on New York for $34.41 in settlement, as follows:

August 1, 1870—Gross receipts of game at Dexter Park	$651.03
Less expenses of printing, posting, gatekeepers, etc.	$4.50
Ten per cent internal revenue tax	65.52—70.12
Balance	$580.91
Your half share	290.45
Amount due by you for Fisher	195.00
Draft	$4.41—219.41

Regarding the question of your club's liability for the amount of Mr. Fisher's indebtedness, we are willing to refer the question to the Championship Committee of the National Association of Base Ball Players; and, in the event that they decide that our right to withhold the amount, will at once forward draft for entire sum. I would suggest that as early a settlement of the matter be made as possible, as the ball season is now far advanced, and a series may require a number of games to be played, necessitating three or four tours.

Respectfully, J. M. THACHER, Secretary.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1871.

This is how the matter stands up to date. What the Haymaker management may see fit to do in the matter each one may figure out for himself; and the nearer he is the nearer will be come to hitting the nail on the head. ...

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Lone Stars and Atlantics will try conclusions at the White Stocking Grounds this afternoon. Inasmuch as they are considered to be very evenly matched, and as both patronize the Kelly pudding ball, the game ought to be a very close one.

—A second game between the White Stockings and Lone Stars will take place on Wednesday.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Nirdlinger, Secretary of the Kekiongas, has been in the city for a couple of days, in pursuit of men to fill the place of Sellman and Lennon, who deserted them. ...

ECKFORDS VS. MEADVILLE MUTUALS.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 22.—The game of base ball here this afternoon between the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, and the Mutuals, of this place, was won by the former. Below is the score by innings:

Umpire—Mr. E. Allison, Eckford Club. Time of game—2 hours.

The home club were compelled to play two substitutes.

CHANCES FOR ANOTHER KEKIONGA REORGANIZATION.

FORT WAYNE, July 22.—William H. Lennon and F. C. Sellman, catcher and short-stop of the Kekiongas, took French leave on yesterday, and left, it is said, sundry unsettled accounts behind them. ... The Kekiongas are negotiating for two other players, and will be all right for the game with the Mutuals, of New York, on next Wednesday.

ATHLETICS VS. FOREST CITYS.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The Athletics, of Philadelphia, defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, today, on the Union Grounds. Score, 18 to 10. About 1,500 persons were present.

THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Very little progress has been made during the past week in the settlement of the championship. Only 2 games have been played, the total is about half the number usually decided each week. The whole number of games played is now 74 in all. Below is the table of games and series lost and won up to date, none of the latter having been decided during the period named:

[illegible]

The feature of the championship struggle this week has been the card from the Eckfords, in which they announce their intention to count themselves in for the streamer. ...

With a consistency exceedingly characteristic of Chadwick, the Clipper this week publishes the tardy announcement that the Nationals are not as pirants for the whip. ...

Below is given the percentage of games which each club has won, as compared with the whole number of games played by that club:

[illegible]

THE TURF.

RUNNING AT RACINE, WIS.

RACINE, Wis., July 22.—An exciting running race took place here this afternoon between the horses Gliley, owned by Ben. Jewett, of Kenosha, and Lady Elgin, owned by Daniel Rolfe, of this city. ... About a thousand people were on the track, including many ladies. The Kenosha horse was the winner in three straight heats. There were quite a number here from Kenosha to see the race and bet on their favorite horse. Considerable money changed hands.

TROTTING AT AURORA.

AURORA, July 22.—A very large assemblage of people met to-day in the fair grounds, to witness the trot between Brother Jonathan and Kate Hazard. The former won in three straight heats. Time—2:41, 2:37¼, 2:37½. Large sums of money were bet, the odds being largely in favor of Kate Hazard.

PROSPECTS OF THE LONG BRANCH MEETING.

LONG BRANCH, July 22.—Horses are daily arriving from Saratoga for the approaching August meeting over the Monmouth Park course. Colonel Fisk has given a purse of $2,000 for a race of four mile heats. Longfellow will probably start in this race.

TROTTING AT DEXTER PARK.

Two match races, for $1,000 each, will be trotted on this afternoon at Dexter Park. ...

RACES AT LIMA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., July 22.—The fair grounds were well filled yesterday by people in attendance upon the races. ...

The Late Fillibustering Scare in Australia.

The Sydney correspondent of the Melbourne Leader gives the following particulars of the recent panic in the Australian colonies, on account of a rumored invasion by American filibusters. One of the elements of the scene, it appears, was the connection of General B. F. Butler's name with the absurd romance. The correspondent writes:

"A wonderful story, full of sensational incident, has reached us. A Mr. Stewart, a native of Toronto, whose present residence is 12 Norfolk Street, Strand, made a communication to two of the colonial agents-general, that a scheme had been revealed to him of a proposed predatory attack upon Melbourne, Sydney, and Dunedin, by a vessel fitted out in the United States. Without attaching much importance to Mr. Stewart's tale, the colonial representatives took the proper steps to test that individual's veracity. The particulars elicited from him were to the following effect: Two young men—one of them calling himself Bethune, and who represented himself to be the nephew of the Bishop of Toronto—came to lodge at Stewart's house. They had recently arrived from Melbourne. Becoming intimate with Stewart, they one day told him that a ship was being fitted out in the United States, nominally on behalf of France, but really for the purpose of making an attempt upon the chief Australian towns, and upon the mail steamer. The plan was to slip through the Heads at night, get up alongside the Nelson, take possession of her, turn her guns upon Melbourne, and then levy black-mail upon the Treasury and the banks. Mr. Stewart added that, according to the representations of his lodgers, General Butler and G. F. Train were concerned in this notable scheme. Bethune and his companion—the latter named Scott—invited Stewart to join them, and promised to telegraph him from America, telling him when to start. He pretended to enter fully into their designs, but as soon as they left for America he divulged the whole particulars to Captain Mayne, Agent General for New South Wales, who consulted with Mr. Verdon and Mr. Morrison on the matter. At the suggestion of some members of the government, the case was laid before the Secretary of State, who advised that the respective colonial governments should be communicated with on the subject by telegraph. Such telegrams were accordingly forwarded, and in the meantime, Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police, has taken the affair in hand. Nothing, however, of a character confirmatory of Stewart's statement has been discovered, except that Bethune had recently returned from Melbourne."

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE RIOT.

The Orange Procession—Not the Battle of the Boyne, but the Question of Liberty in New York.

From the Christian Union, Henry Ward Beecher's organ, July 19.

Mayor Hall, in his letter of 1870, republished as an explanation of the grounds of his action in 1871, says: "It is the undoubted right of bodies of men, small or large, peaceably to assemble and peaceably to march in procession, in furtherance of enterprises benevolent, religious, or political." This is sound doctrine. It is the true American doctrine. We are an assorted people, gathered from almost every nation under the sun. The Teutonic and the Celtic races have contributed the largest share to our population. Speaking their own languages, holding their own religions, retaining their national customs, they come to a nation which demands of no man that he shall change either his opinions, sentiments, or tastes, but only that he shall so exercise his rights as not to limit or violate the rights of others.

This great liberty is not simply a privilege, it is an education. It requires every man to allow in others that liberty which he claims for himself. It thus imposes self-restraint. No man has a right to be provoked at any exercise of another's rights, which does not restrict his own. The Roman Catholic may preach, publish, make public exhibitions; may controvert every Protestant notion or sympathy, and it is the business of every Protestant to mind his own business, and, if he does not relish Catholic exhibitions, to keep out of sight of them.

This doctrine is vital. There cannot be peace in a heterogeneous community on any other basis. Other men's liberty is not to be amenable to our dogmas, our tastes or our susceptibilities. Each sect, race or party is to determine its policy, religious belief, mode of worship and method of exhibition, and no one, whether magistrate or private citizen, has any right to judge for them, or to make his own feelings the test of other's rights.

It is not possible that so large a liberty should be exercised without at times tending to stir up antagonistic feelings. At precisely such times is the principle of freedom brought to a test. The feeblest party in the city of New York, made up of the most unpopular men, and professing a cause abhorrent to every sentiment of the majority, ought to be protected even more sedulously than if they were a popular majority. Great principles are made for weak hours. It is in periods of temptation that laws vindicate their right to authority. The sacredness of rights is never evinced when the rich and strong are secure, but when the poor and weak are protected.

But ought parties or societies to exercise their rights without regard to the known prejudices or partialities of their fellow-citizens? Is there no moral restriction for the free use of our liberties? Certainly. But no debate can be tolerated about the proper use of our liberties until these liberties are ascertained, acknowledged, and protected.

In 1869 we should have dissuaded the Orangemen from any mode of celebration likely to stir up illfeeling without any noble end in view. But in 1870, when the magistrates threatened to break up the procession, and still more emphatically when in 1871, the Superintendent of Police forbade the procession, it became the duty of Orange lodges to insist upon their rights. It was no longer a question of prudence or of peace. The blundering of the magistrates had turned it into a question of liberty which concerned every citizen in America, and the Orangemen were clothed with a great principle which hitherto their organization had lacked. Now they are bound to try this question of the freedom of the streets to all processions to the bitter end.

It is on this ground, and as essential to the education of the ignorant in the doctrine of civil liberty, with all its self-constraints, that we declare our hope that the Orange societies of New York will arrange for another procession, not for anger's sake or spite, but to bring the public to a full understanding of the great principle of liberty, which must be learned thoroughly if this nation is to continue.

The Orange societies should parade next year without a banner less or one inscription rubbed out. They should not do it on an implied promise that if protected for once they will then do it no more. They ought to move through the streets of New York until nobody thinks of molesting them. When that time arrives it will be a matter of no public importance whether the annual procession is kept up or not. But so long as a dog wags his tongue against an Orangeman's procession, or a bewildered magistrate forgets his duty toward them, the public good requires their continuance.

If the Orangemen of New York fail next year to march through the streets of the city they will betray a sacred duty. By accident, they have become the representatives of a principle which lies at the foundation of modern civilization. They do not just now represent a spent fact in history, but a living principle. It is not the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, but the question of liberty in New York.

[In another article, under the head of "Mayor Hall's Examples," Mr. Beecher says:]

We are not anxious to convert this blunder of our city authorities to any political end. We do not regard them as sinners above all that dwell in New York. We consider them simply as men who do not understand the simplest elements of civil liberty, and who, partly from a desire to conciliate numerous votes, and partly from the bewilderment natural to those who are not adequate to great emergencies, have come near to sacrificing the public liberties in the interest of party politics.

ORANGE REJOICING IN CANADA.

Hoffman to Have a Monument, Even Though He Did Get in One Day Late.

TORONTO, July 20.

At a special meeting of the Loyal Orange District Lodge of Toronto, resolutions were passed expressing the gratification felt by the Orangemen here, that, in spite of the danger which the Orangemen of New York had been exposed to, they still remained faithful to the old cry of "No surrender."

It was also resolved that a committee be appointed to draft an address to His Excellency, the Governor of the State of New York, and another to the brave Orangemen of the city of New York, expressive of the feelings of this meeting, as set forth in the preceding resolutions; and that, when said address and resolutions shall be prepared and engrossed, they be presented by a deputation to be chosen by the said committee.

It was further resolved that subscriptions be immediately entered into by all classes of people for the purpose of erecting in this city an Orange hall, to be called "The Hoffman Commemoration Hall," in which the lodges of the city may meet and commemorate the noble assertion of freedom on this continent, on the same memorable day in 1871, as it was received in Europe in 1690 by our forefathers at the Boyne. Concerts, excursions, etc., are also to be given to raise funds for the said object.

Remarkable Electrical Phenomena.

A correspondent of the Baker City (Oregon) Democrat gives the following account of strange electrical phenomena noticed in that State: "Our tent is pitched about 400 yards below the Clover Ferry, on Snake River. The surrounding country gives evidences of an early spring, as the grass has fully matured, giving the hills a brown tinge. The weather is oppressively warm. I think a thermometer would indicate 120° in the shade. The heat was so intense that the miners on the bar refused to labor. When I asked one of them if this was a fair sample of the weather in this locality, he replied, 'No,' and with a shrug of the shoulders and a twinkle in his eye he continued, 'I think Summerfield must have thrown the fatal pill into the Pacific.' At 7 p. m. a cloud arose to the south of us, and distant thunder was heard, and all rejoiced at the prospect of rain. The cloud rapidly increased in size and density, and gradually approached us. At 8 p. m. it had reached to the northward of us. Electrical discharges were frequent, and the thunder shook the earth. While five of us were witnessing this grand pyrotechnic display of nature, a flash intensely bright, zigzagged down the side of a mountain, distant about half a mile. The thunder instantly pealed forth a terrific shock, and, before its reverberations had died away in the distance, we discovered the grass on fire on the mountain's side, directly in the track of the electrical current. The question arose: Had the lightning set the grass on fire? My companion remarked: 'If there were any hostile Indians in this vicinity I should regard it as a signal fire.' Before we had time to reply to his remarks another discharge came down a hillside 200 yards nearer to us. Again the grass was ignited. While expressing our astonishment at this phenomenon, another discharge descended the hillside parallel to the preceding current, and again the burning grass marked its course. This was something rarely seen, and never before witnessed by any of us. Inside of ten minutes the grass was three times set on fire by electricity. The same phenomenon occurred twice, during the same storm, on Mr. Edleman's ranch, one mile up the river. While we were witnessing the freaks of electricity on the north side of the river a fire burst forth on the south side. From a deep gorge a few hundred yards below camp, a dense smoke came rolling down to the river, showing that the storm king had been playing his pranks there, too. A smart shower of rain soon extinguished the fires, dissipated the smoke, and purified and cooled the atmosphere, rendering sleep enjoyable in our tent."

GEORGIA POLITICS AND FINANCES

Governor Bullock Answers the Committee of Congress—Georgia Opposes the Ku-Klux Bill, but Can and Will Pay Her Debts.

ROOM OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1871.

SIR: The sub-committee of the Joint Select Committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, has adopted the following resolution:

On motion of Mr. Blair—

"Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to address letters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the States comprehended in the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Joint Select Committee, asking statements of the debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation of said States, respectively, at the present time, and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts, and fixing said rates of taxation; also, requesting copies of the election laws now in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of the present constitutions of said States, with such other official documents as the Chairman shall deem essential to this investigation."

In pursuance of the duty devolved upon me by this resolution, I respectfully request that, so far as relates to the State of Georgia, the statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded.

Under the last clause of the resolution I am requested to also procure, if it can be furnished, a statement of the amount of the debts of the several States at the time their respective ordinances of secession were passed. In this connection (if it can be furnished) I would be pleased to receive from you a statement giving the amount, rates and subjects of taxation in the State of Georgia prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by said State, (stating, in cases in which slaves were the subjects of taxation, their valuation), and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amounts. Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT, Chairman of Joint Select Committee and of Sub-Committee, &c.

His Excellency, Rufus B. Bullock, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, July 5, 1871.

Hon. John Scott, Chairman Joint Select Committee to Inquire into the Condition of the Late Insurrectionary States, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Upon my return to the Capitol, after an absence from the State, I find a printed circular bearing date from the room of your committee, May 24, 1871, addressed to myself. In this printed circular you incorporate a copy of a resolution adopted by your committee, on motion of General Frank Blair, which reads as follows:

On motion of Mr. Blair—

"Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to address letters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the States comprehended in the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Joint Select Committee, asking statements of the debts and the rates and amounts of taxation of said States, respectively, at the present time, and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also, requesting copies of the election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of the present constitutions of said States, with such other official documents as the Chairman shall deem essential to this investigation."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution you request that, so far as relates to the State of Georgia, the statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished, as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded. You also request, under the last clause of the resolution, a statement of the amounts of the debts of the several States, at the time their respective ordinances of secession were passed; also a statement of the amounts, rates, and subjects of taxation in the State of Georgia prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession, &c.

In responding to the request of the Congressional Committee, as presented in the circular referred to, I cannot consent to establish a precedent for the future by recognizing the right of Congress to, in this manner, interfere with or inquire into matters which are solely within the control and subject to the supervision of the representatives of the people of this State in General Assembly met; nor can I forego this opportunity of respectfully suggesting to the mover of the resolution under which the circular is issued, and to your honorable committee, that the State of Georgia, after much tribulation, has complied with all the requirements which were prescribed by Congress as preliminary to her readmission into the Union. The fact of her readmission has been made known to our people, not only through the declaratory statutes enacted by Congress, but in the reception of our Senators and Representatives into that body. The State of Georgia, therefore, stands in the Union the peer of every other State, and information touching her needs, her requirements, or her condition, will be made known and presented to Congress by her Representatives in that body. I cannot admit that, at this day, there is anything in the fact of her "late insurrectionary condition" which would authorize the representatives of the people of other States in Congress to order proceedings toward her which would not equally apply to the people of the other States represented by themselves.

While I would not permit partisan political feeling to influence my official action, I can but feel gratified to know that, in the position which I have indicated as to the rights of this State in her relations to the General Government, I am but following the views which have been continuously set forth by the Republican party in its several general conventions from the time of its organization until the present day, and am sustaining the position taken by the Republican party in this State in the convention which have been held in the course of their efforts to secure her restoration to the Union. A resolution, adopted at a convention of the Republican party of Georgia, held in this city in March, 1868, during the trials of reconstruction, reads as follows:

[illegible]

I am aware that by an ingenious legal construction it is assumed that the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States have so extended the powers of Congress that a majority of its members, acting in harmony with the Executive, have absolute control over all the functions heretofore universally conceded to be as purely appurtenant to the local organization of the States. But, as the Executive of one of the States, I most positively dissent from this construction, and as a Republican, decline to accept such an interpretation as being approved by the Republican party organization throughout the country. Whatever may be the fine-spun theories of legal gentlemen upon the question of the powers delegated by the late amendments, we may be fully assured that the great mass of the American people regard them as simply such measures as were necessary to guarantee the abolition of slavery and prohibit further attempts to destroy the Union; to secure the payment of the debt of the United States, and to prevent the denial of civil and political privileges to citizens of the United States on account of race, color or condition of servitude. Any attempt to go beyond these reasonable and well-established opinions of the people, for the purposes and in the hope of gaining political power, no matter how well devised may be the pretext, will meet with a swift rebuke from an overwhelming majority of American citizens. Any political party that should dare to resurrect and vitalize the issues that were crushed into graves at Appomattox or Boonsboro, would meet with like treatment from a large majority of the people South as well as North. No one in the South would now accept the restoration of slavery; no one seeks the repudiation of the United States debt, and there is not, to-day, in any portion of the State of Georgia, any law on the statute books, or any attempt by any party to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; nor does this State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

How, in the face of these facts, can we justify action towards her that, if attempted against New York or Massachusetts, would be spurned by an indignant people?

Let us rather adhere to the original and lasting foundation of republicanism, as concise and ably presented by Jefferson in his inaugural address:

[illegible]

I have ventured to say this much that my official action, as the chief executive of one of the States in the American Union, might not be misunderstood, and my compliance with the request of your committee be used in the future as a precedent against the State; and also, that as any act of mine might go, the Union Republican party should not be held as endorsing the extreme construction which is sought to be given to the late amendment to the constitution.

By the active exertions of a small political clique, in opposition to the present administration, aided and supported by the State Treasurer and a powerful railroad corporation, which seeks to strangle or absorb every other railroad enterprise in the State, wilful, malicious, unfounded and unfair statements have been scattered broadcast through the press for the purpose of injuring, to as great an extent as possible, the credit of the State, and thereby prevent the marketing of such of her securities as I have been authorized and instructed to issue, and to render less valuable the State's endorsement on bonds of railroad companies. For personal reasons, therefore, I am gratified that an opportunity is given me, by the request, to make known, semi-officially, the exact financial condition of this State.

I am advised that the Hon. Madison Bell, Comptroller General of this State, has, in response to a similar circular, given to your committee, in bulk, the statistical information called for; and I shall, therefore, only recapitulate the comparative figures, to exhibit the points of information which I understand your committee requires.

It is proper to state that under our statutes the Comptroller General is the official check upon all the other departments of the State, and that his office, together with that of the Secretary of State, controls the records, the official proceedings, and the transaction of the State's affairs. The office of Treasurer is only clerical, that official being simply the custodian and payee of such money as may be placed in his hands by the Governor, or from taxes collected through the Comptroller General.

The public debt of the State, as shown by the Comptroller General's report for 1861, was $2,669,750. The public debt of the State on the first day of July, 1868, a few weeks before the present administration came into office, was $6,356,635, showing an increase of debt between the close of the war and the adoption of the present constitution (the State Government, during that time, being under the able administration of Governor Jenkins, founded upon President Johnson's "proclamation") of $3,687,885.

The expenses of that State Government, as shown by the report of the Comptroller General, are as follows:

Oct. 16, 1865, to Oct. 16, 1867	$3,039,382.55
Oct. 16, 1867, to Aug. 10, 1868	271,145.50
Making a total expenditure for the twenty-two months of Governor Jenkins' administration of	$3,310,528.05
The expenditures of the present administration from Aug. 11, 1868, to the first day of January, 1869, were	$250,357.77
Same from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	...
Same from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871	1,470,081.08
Making a total, up to the first day of January, 1871, a period of twenty-nine months, of the present administration, of	$3,728,504.77

Thus showing that, with double the voting population, and double the number of citizens entitled to the care and attention of the State, ... [illegible]

The total valuation of property, as returned by the people of this State for taxation, in the year 1861, was:

Land	...
Slaves	...
City and town property	...
Money and solvent debts	...
Merchandise	...
Shipping and tonnage	...
Stocks, manufactories, etc.	...
Household and kitchen furniture	...
Other property not mentioned	...
Total	...

Upon which the rate of taxation was one-tenth of one per cent, ... amounting to ...

The value of slaves | $302,694,855

And we have, as the total valuation of the taxable property of the State of Georgia in 1860, exclusive of the estimated value of the slaves, the amount of ...

The return of the value of taxable property in this State for the year 1870, being the last made, is:

Aggregate value of land	$ 95,600,574
City and town property	68,392,541
National bank shares	968,000
Money and solvent debts	26,048,101
Merchandise	12,131,778
Shipping	314,771
Stocks and bonds	3,273,491
Cotton manufactories	2,886,050
Iron works, etc.	638,036
Mining	53,180
Value of household and kitchen furniture	1,549,867
Plantation and mechanical tools	1,301,180
Value of all other property	10,933,389
Making a total value of all property of	$226,119,350

Upon which the rate of tax is four-tenths of one per cent (4-10 of 1c).

It will be observed that the total return of taxable property (exclusive of slaves) immediately after the war is $143,478,063 less than the return for 1860, just previous to the war; but when we consider that the whole domestic and agricultural labor system was annihilated, and our people discouraged, and paralyzed, it is not strange that this result should appear. In fact it is remarkable that the falling off in values was not greater. Under our statutes the value of property as returned for taxation is fixed by the owner. We have no arbitrary assessments, except in cases of default. Under these circumstances the fact that there has been a steady increase in the value of property returned for 1868, 1869, and 1870 is very gratifying. The return for 1869 exceeds that for 1868 by $13,386,186, and the return for 1870 exceeds that for 1869 by $21,773,004. The special tax on professions, polls, shows, liquors, etc., results in an average revenue of about $300,000 per annum. The receipts from the State railroad, as provided by law, for twenty years, net $300,000 per annum.

The ordinance of secession was passed on the 19th day of December, 1860. The debt of the State, as per Comptroller General's report of that year, was $2,669,750. The report of the Comptroller General, after the close of the war—October, 1865—shows that the debt of the State of bonds issued and authorized to be issued before the war, was $3,643,250; of this amount about $1,000,000 were issued during the war.

In the report of the Comptroller General to the Provisional Governor appointed by President Johnson, October 16, 1865, he used the following language:

[illegible]

Bonds of the State were authorized and issued during the administration of my predecessor—Governor Jenkins—to the amount of $4,000,000, so that the bonded debt of the State, upon my coming into office in 1868, was represented by $6,544,500; and this was the amount January 1, 1871.

Under the authority granted by act of the Legislature (pages 14 and 15 of the laws of 1869, herewith enclosed, and pages 4 and 5 of the laws of 1870, also enclosed, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds of the State to redeem bonds and coupons due, or when the same shall have fallen due, until otherwise ordered by law, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct, and to borrow a sufficient amount of money, on the credit of the State, on such terms as to him shall seem best, to pay off the members and officers of the General Assembly), currency bonds were executed and issued as collateral security for temporary loans. Three temporary loans have been paid and provided for, and the currency bonds can be seen ...

[illegible]

The contingent liability of the State is represented by what is commonly known as "State aid" to railroads, although, under the present constitution of the State, the policy of "State aid" which has been pursued in other States is entirely prohibited, and the Legislature is restricted to simply authorizing the State endorsement for the prompt payment of the interest and principal of the first mortgage bonds of railroad companies, after the roads have been constructed and are in operation for sections of ten and twenty miles, the endorsement not to exceed in any case one-half of the cost of such road. The State has as a protection against such endorsement, a first lien upon the whole property of the road, with the right of immediate and unobstructed possession of the property upon any failure on the part of the companies to meet their endorsed obligations.

(In some of the other States, and since the war, railroads have been aided by the State becoming large shareholders and paying for their stock by the issue of State bonds, and in this manner have burdened their people with a debt. As I have before stated, everything of this kind is prohibited by our constitution.)

The contingent liability that has been incurred, under the circumstances above set forth, upon the Macon & Brunswick Railroad, now completed and in operation between Macon and Brunswick, a distance of 200 miles, to the extent of $12,000 per mile, ...

[illegible]

When all the railroads, which are up to this time entitled thereto, shall have been completed, the total contingent liability of the State will be $7,548,900.

The statutes authorizing these and other railroad endorsements, under the restrictions that I have explained, were passed by a large majority of the General Assembly. The bills were voted for by Democrats and Republicans, and are almost unanimously approved by the people of the State. The small minority in the Legislature opposed to the policy were about equally divided between the two political parties.

The only exceptions to the general rule are in the case of the Brunswick & Albany, Macon & Augusta, and Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroads. The Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company was organized by Northern capital before the war, and had constructed some sixty miles of railway from Brunswick, west. During the war, it is alleged, the iron from this road was taken up by the then State authorities and placed upon the Atlantic & Gulf Railroad, in which the State was and is a large stockholder, and upon the Western & Atlantic Railroad, belonging exclusively to the State. This company reorganized since the war, having rebuilt over one hundred miles of their road, proposed as a settlement of their claims against the State, a plan which was accepted by the Legislature, whereby the company deposits with the State $10,000 per mile of 7 per cent second mortgage gold bonds having twenty-five years to run, and receives from the State $3,000 per mile of 7 per cent gold bonds of the State from time to time as the road is constructed. As the Brunswick & Albany Railroad Company pay 7 per cent to the State Treasury upon $10,000 per mile, the interest paid by the State on her bonds to the amount of $8,000 per mile is provided for, and the surplus forms a sinking fund which provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. When the Brunswick & Albany Railroad shall have been completed to Eufala, the total amount of the State bonds received by it will be $1,880,000, and the State debt proper will then be increased by that amount secured as above stated.

The Macon & Georgia Railroad was authorized to receive an endorsement from the State at the rate of $10,000 per mile; but, after having constructed some thirty miles of their road, the company found themselves able to negotiate their bonds for a larger amount per mile than the State was authorized to endorse for, and, have, therefore, never applied for the State's endorsement. That road is now in full and successful operation between Augusta and Macon.

The Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line Railroad, which is entitled, as I have before stated, to an endorsement of $12,000 per mile upon the completion of the first twenty miles of the road, received the endorsement of the State upon their bonds for $260,000. The company finding themselves able to negotiate their first mortgage securities for a much larger amount per mile than the State, under the statute, would endorse for, the company has, therefore, returned to the State the bonds bearing her endorsement, and the road is now being rapidly constructed, over sixty miles being already in operation, without requiring the State's endorsement upon its bonds.

Under the restricted and conservative system provided for by our present State Constitution, it is not believed that any serious burden can be thrown upon the State Treasury, because of the fact that an endorsement of $12,000 per mile of a railroad endorsed by the State, in any contingency would be given, and when so given is for only a limited endorsement, which is more than sufficient to secure the State against loss. In fact, the practical experience, after four years' trial, has been such as to fully justify the wisdom and good policy of our system. The Macon & Brunswick Road has been in operation and paid its interest. The South Georgia & Florida Road has made an alliance with other responsible companies, whereby the interest on its bonds, together with a fair rate of profit, to its stockholders, is secured. The Alabama & Chattanooga Road, owing to its complications with larger interests in Alabama, has failed to pay its interests in January and July. The State, however, has promptly met its liability by paying the interest on the bonds endorsed by her, and is amply secured by the value of that portion of the road lying within the State upon which her endorsement rests. Large gangs of hands are working and full assurances are given to the State that they will be completed before the first day of October next. That portion of these roads already constructed and in operation is reported as doing a fair business, and earnings are being promptly paid its interest on bonds endorsed.

I have heretofore referred to the fact that the value of taxable property has increased nearly $14,000,000 in 1869, and nearly $22,000,000 in 1870, as compared with the year previous; and, upon analyzing this increase we find that the increase has been directly stimulated by the lines of railroad which have been put in operation by means of the assistance given them through the State's endorsement. It is quite natural that a practical man should regard with serious objection any proposal to go beyond this limited endorsement by the State. But that inquiry is answered when we reflect upon the fact that a portion of the money necessary for the construction of the roads must be drawn from the Northern States or from Europe, capitalists in the North or in Europe not having capital sufficient for the time and trouble to inquire into the solvency of comparatively unknown corporations in the South, which might present their securities for sale; but when these securities are presented with the guarantee of the State of Georgia for the prompt payment of the interest and principal, all the capitalist finds it necessary to do is to inquire into the solvency and good faith of the State; it is unnecessary to make further inquiry, and, therefore, the corporations are thus enabled to make the securities that are necessary for their success. In other words, the people, having capital sufficient to subscribe and pay for an amount of stock necessary to pay the cost of construction of the first section of their proposed road, are enabled to borrow upon their bonds that endorsed the money necessary to pay for half of the continuation of construction. And when, as in the case of the Atlanta & Richmond Air-Line or the Macon & Augusta Railroad, their work has progressed to such an extent as to attract to it public attention and confidence, they find themselves able to obtain even a greater credit than the State is permitted to endorse for, and by retiring the bonds bearing the State's endorsement they are enabled to progress without the assistance which was really necessary in the start of their enterprise.

The laws relating to elections are to be found in the Code of Georgia, Sections 1,308 to 1,324 inclusive, 4,369, 4,366, 4,367, 131, 132, 133, 1,313, 4,540, and in pamphlet laws 1870, page 6, for a special election held in December last. The rate of tax is prescribed by Sections 801 and 802 of the Code. The rate is fixed by the Governor and Comptroller General, after the returns of valuation are received. The rate for last year, and this will be as heretofore, four-tenths of 1 per cent on the valuation returned by the owners of property.

The amount of salaries of the State officials, judiciary, etc., are about the same as that paid before the war, and under the administration of Governor Jenkins, viz.: Governor, $4,000 per annum; Judges Supreme Court, $3,500 per annum; Attorney General, $2,000 per annum; Judges Superior Courts, $2,500 per annum each; Secretary of the State, Comptroller General, and Treasurer, each $2,000 per annum; members of the General Assembly, $9 per day, and $5 for each twenty miles.

Certain political philosophers find peculiar relief in asserting that, under the Southern State Governments, "the wealth, worth and intelligence of the country is disfranchised," and, as a consequence, that these State Governments are controlled by strangers, and by men without character; and that the panacea for these fancied ills can only be found in their continued hypocritical howls for "universal amnesty." So far as Georgia is concerned the facts do not justify the assumption. In this State a constitution was framed and adopted, in 1865, under the authority of President Johnson's proclamation, which disfranchised 30,000 male citizens over 21 years of age. This was Democratic.

Under the authority of an act of Congress a constitution was framed in 1867 and 1868, by delegates elected by the people, and ratified by the votes of a majority of the people, whereby every male citizen over 21 years of age, of sound mind and not convicted of crime, is authorized to vote and hold office. There is not a word or a line in that constitution which disfranchises or disqualifies any citizen of this State from the exercise of any political privilege.

The only restraint upon the exercise of political privilege is that found in the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits from holding office persons who had officially sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward violated their oath by engaging in the rebellion; but even this disqualification is merely nominal, for, as far as Georgia is concerned, whatever may be declared the Reconstruction acts "to be revolutionary, unconstitutional, and void," have defied Congress by electing a gallant Confederate General as a Representative in Congress, that body have invariably removed the disability and seated him; and, on the contrary, when Republicans and eligible, Republican members have presented themselves, Congress have refused or declined to receive them. In this State there is, so far as I know, not more than a dozen men in office (and those of an unimportant character) either elected by the people or appointed by me, who were not either natives of the South, or resident citizens before or during the war.

The officers appointed by the Governor are three Judges of the Supreme Court, twenty Judges of the Superior Courts, one Attorney General, twenty Solicitors General, State School Commissioner, Superintendent, Treasurer and Auditor of the State Railroad, six Trustees of the public institutions, &c. In this number there was but one gentleman who was not either a native of the South or a citizen of Georgia before and during war. The one referred to was eminently fitted for the position to which he was appointed, and, as a man of worth and good character, is not surpassed by any in the State. The gentlemen appointed who were natives or old citizens are men against whom no ill was ever said or heard, previous to their "accepting the situation," under the reconstruction acts, by their "departure" in 1867; men who would have been universally recognized as leaders of the "wealth, worth and intelligence of the country," if they had opposed the equal political privileges of those who pay as much tax as persons occupying similar positions under the State Government ever did. There are some hundreds of officials of less importance appointed by me, but the same rule will hold good in their case, and I trust I will be excused the apparent egotism of saying of myself that I was a citizen and slaveholder in Georgia long before the war, and up to the time of my election was actively and successfully engaged in business pursuits. I resigned the position of President of the Macon & Augusta Railroad Company to accept the office that I now hold. I have no political aspiration or ambition beyond a successful performance of my official duties during this term of office. My personal comfort and pecuniary interests would have been greatly increased had I never consented to participate. In the effort to carry out the Congressional policy of reconstruction; but believing our interests as a people would be forwarded by acquiescing in the inevitable, I have given my best energies to that direction. I have no failure to lament or regrets to express, except that gentlemen claiming high position in the Republican party North lack the moral courage to sustain the results of their own acts. Respectfully,

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia.

ANOTHER INDIANA SCAMP.

Seven Wives and Twenty-nine States to Hear from—A Man that Preaches Like Mr. Beecher, Lectures Like John B. Gough, and Gets Married Like C. C. Bowen.

Indianapolis (July 8) Correspondence of the New York Sun.

There now languishes in the Shelby County Jail one of the most interesting culprits I have ever heard of. I think I may multiply adjectives on this fellow.

Charles McWilliams is his name. This is not, by any manner of means, all his names. He has called himself Harry Wilson, and half a score of other taking soubriquets. His proper surname is supposed to be McWilliams, as he was born under that name some thirty-five years ago, in the little village of Crotesville, in this State. As far as heard from there was nothing particularly atrocious in his antecedents and early history. As may be supposed, he was a comely lad, and the pet of the neighborhood.

In this respect he has held his own remarkably well for nearly forty years. He is a fine-looking fellow, and exceedingly mild-mannered. He is tall and graceful, has good features and complexion, and an alluring smile, while the fascination of his gaze is as irresistible as that of a serpent.

In addition to his personal charms, he has a wonderful memory, and can preach like a Beecher, lecture like a Gough, and sing like a mocking-bird.

Last summer he spent at Monrovia, Ind., where, as an interesting widower, he caused quite a sensation among the fair. As a revivalist, his success was a credit to the United Brethren Church. His success as a sensationalist was complete when arrested and lodged in the Rensselaer jail.

The requisition from another county was for breach of trust. He had settled down in a community as a Christian (Campbellite) minister, on condition that he should be furnished with a horse and buggy to make the circuit. Barkis was willing, and straightway set out on his mission. In process of preaching he got doctrinal points of the Church so mixed up with a more liberal plan of salvation that he created a disturbance. In secular point of view it would have been considered a general row. The accomplished gentleman, finding the breeze of discontent far and near, took unto himself the horse and buggy, and decamped.

For this offence he was arrested and landed in the close quarters of the jail. He was waited upon in his new quarters by a couple of brethren in the faith. He was asked why he had not preached the doctrine he had bargained to.

"By G—, I preached a better doctrine of my own, and if you will get me out of this, as sure as there's universal salvation I will preach for you again."

In connection with his arrest there are many interesting particulars. When accosted in that friendly way known to police officers, with a slap on the shoulder and a gentle admonition that he was "wanted," he replied:

"There must be some mistake."

"You are Charles McWilliams, of Rensselaer, late of Monrovia?"

"Mistaken again. I never was there in my life. The fact is, I am a twin. My brother resembles me very much. Now I come to think, I believe he did spend last summer in Monrovia. He is my twin; looks astonishingly like me."

"You," said the officer, "look enough like the man we want to suit us. Come along."

The moment they were outside the door he commenced swearing, and a gentleman who was present says he never heard such blasphemy before nor since.

His soft-hearted captors permitted him to have all the whiskey he wanted, and by the time he reached the Justice's office he was uproariously drunk. With all he said nothing to criminate himself, as his captors thought he would when under the influence of liquor.

Consigned to the jail, he still had a portion of the whiskey left, and the first thing he did was to compel the few inmates to go down on their knees, as he expressed it, to "take the sacrament." This blasphemy over, he snatched a fiddle from one of the cells, and, beginning to play, ordered the prisoners to dance. He behaved like a madman, and the poor fellows were forced to obey him.

Then he formed them in line, and sang about a hundred hymns to them. As I said before, his voice was really magnificent.

As a bigamist, also, he is a great success. He has two wives in Wisconsin, three in Indiana, and two in Ohio. As a general thing, he married daughters of well-to-do men in whatever church he happened to belong to. His favorite mode of proceeding was to forge certificates of license to preach, and it is astonishing how successfully he carried on his system of knavery within a radius of a few miles.

On one occasion he was travelling on foot through the country, when he stopped by the wayside at a house of the humblest description. Upon inquiry he found it had belonged to a widow, but upon the settlement of his husband's estate it was taken to pay his debt. All the property she possessed, or had any claim to in the world, was a cow and calf.

McWilliams actually married her that evening, and the next morning, with her consent, drove the cow and calf to the nearest town, sold them, and put the money in his pocket. That was the last seen of him by the widowed bride.

His trial does not come off for several weeks, and he is hopeful as to the result. L. B.

Another "Honest Simple Face."

Mrs. Cady Stanton recently interviewed Mrs. Laura Fair in San Francisco, and "looking into her mild blue eyes and sorrow-laden face she feels that no amount of evidence could convince her that that poor creature is the bold, bad woman people have called her." This is true womanly faith. Now if Mrs. Stanton came to Chicago and interview Zimmerman ... [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made Smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Try It, Mothers. Try It Now. Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

Testimony—Thousands of mothers are constantly speaking in exalted terms of commendation of the magical effects of Mrs. Winslow's syrup for soothing infants teething.

Northern Pacific Railroad ... [illegible]

...Fourth National Bank, National Loan and Trust Co., and of Lent, Preston & Kean, General Agents.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest, and best in the world. Physicians have decided it superior to any other Cod Liver Oil in market. Patients who have once taken it can take no other.

Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills—Mild yet thorough—no nausea or griping—great liver remedy. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Burnett's superior extracts of lemon, vanilla, etc., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest, and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS MONDAY EVENING, July 24, and during the week. Also Wednesday and Saturday matinees. Attraction upon attraction.

KATIE PUTNAM,

And her EXCELLING COMEDY COMPANY, in Brougham's great Extravaganza,

The Field of the Cloth of Gold.

New Scenery. New costumes. Original Music. Gorgeous appointments and Effects.

Previous to the extravaganza will be enacted a FAVORITE FARCE.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MONDAY, July 24, engagement of Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, in the first production at this theatre of Harris' comedy, in two acts, entitled

THE LITTLE TREASURE.

To conclude with the operetta

MINNIE.

DUETT...Misses GOODALL and STANLEY.

Theatre cool and perfectly ventilated by forced air. Seats secured six days in advance.

HAAS' PARK.

ST. GEORGE'S

Tenth Annual Picnic,

AT HAAS' PARK,

Tuesday, July 25.

THE USUAL OLD ENGLISH SPORTS,

WITH SOME NEW FEATURES.

Trains leave corner Canal and Kinzie-sts. at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. Tickets for sale at the Depot.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

152 West Jackson-st.

FRAME BUILDING

AT AUCTION.

On Monday, July 24, at 2 1-2 p. m.,

ON THE PREMISES.

The frame building, 152 West Jackson-st., containing 10 rooms. Lease of lot, $250 per annum, runs five years from May 1, 1871, which will be transferred to the purchaser. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Farming Implements

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

40 Plows,
20 Seeding Machines,
50 Doz. Pitchforks.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Glassware, Crockery, Cigars, 100 cases Rhine Wine,

AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 9½ a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Cloths & Cassimeres, Linens, Notions.

Also, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 27, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF THE

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

Corner Lake and State-sts.,

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, July 27, at 10 o'clock a. m.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES—Consisting of Parlor and Chamber Sets, French Plate Mirrors, Carpets, Bedding, Diningroom Furniture, Crockery, Plated Ware, Glassware, Pictures, &c.

OFFICE FURNITURE—Desks, Railings, and Iron Safe, &c.

BAR FIXTURES—Ale Fountain, Counters, Ice Chest, Liquors, &c.

Also, Laundry Fixtures, Cooking Range, and Furnace.

By order of Messrs. Leopold Mayer & Steiner. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

Will offer at Auction on Wednesday, July 26, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

FOUR HUNDRED CASES

Men's, Boys', and Youth's, Women's, Misses', and Children's,

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND

SLIPPERS,

And at 11:30 a. m. a fine lot of HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, NOTIONS, &c. Also, 25,000 Paper Collars, "Still Better," "Colfax," and "Libby" brands.

By J. H. PIKE.

At the residence of Dr. Healy, 227 Park-av., corner Hoyne-st.,

TUESDAY, JULY 25, AT 10 A. M.

The entire Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Bedding, and General Household Goods.

By J. H. PIKE.

655 West Lake-st., Wednesday, July 26, at 10 a. m., entire stock of a dealer, consisting of Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves, and General Household Goods.

By WM. McMILLIN.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE BUGGIES.

Will be sold AT AUCTION, on TUESDAY, July 25, at ... Prairie Farmer Building. Sale positive. Terms made known on day of sale. WM. McMILLIN, Auctioneer. ... COX, Assignee.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—6, 12, OR 18 MONTHS, ON leasehold property, real estate, purchase money mortgages, &c. C. B. HAGERTY, 90 Clark-st., Room 13.

MONEY MAY BE LEFT WITH THE GUARANTEE and Investment Association to be placed at interest. Several sums now on hand. Trusts will be accepted, such as the holding of papers in escrow for parties, &c., by THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., at their Fidelity Safe Depository.

PRIVATE MONEY LOAN OFFICE—MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, silver plate, jewelry, and all kinds of valuable personal property. 123 Dearborn-st., Room 1, corner of Madison.

PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES WANTED TO the amount of $5,000. Address K 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,000 FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS, SECURED by mortgage on improved farm in Iowa. Address W 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—$100,000—AND CAPITALISTS TO INvestigate an operation connected with real estate that can be made to pay enormous dividends in a few years. Plans of operations of the highest importance. No man can fail to satisfy himself of the feasibility and safety of the operation proposed. Address K 21, Tribune office, for interview.

$17,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CHICAGO property, in sums to suit at low rates. D. ALDERSON, 114 South Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR DESERtion, cruelty, drunkenness, etc. Scandal avoided. Fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE AND HOUSE keeping goods complete, all in first-class order, and fully worth $800, for a suburban lot; will assume some encumbrance. C, 28 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' AND gentlemen's cast off clothing. By sending a letter to L. GELDER, 204 South Wells-st., you can find a purchaser.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE AN INTEREST IN, OR the whole of a well-established commercial newspaper in this city. Address, stating particulars, price, &c., ELLIOTT, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE GREATEST LIVING CLAIRvoyant ... Full satisfaction given. 280 South Clark-st. Fee $1.

A WONDER—THE GREATEST LIVING CLAIRvoyant and Palmist in America. Call and be satisfied. Full satisfaction given. 280 South Clark-st. Fee $1.

DR. MATTHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD TELL of business, marriage, journeys, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property, or anything you wish. Cure all chronic diseases. 720 State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR SATAN IN SOCIETY. ... [illegible] ... Address C. F. VENT, ... Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$150 A MONTH—EMPLOYMENT. ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, FOR A new article in daily use. ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN—FOR ... 25 South-st. A. RAY, 261 Lake-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$25 REWARD—AN ITALIAN BOY, NINE years old. ... ANTONE LITTER.

LOST—$10 REWARD—A DIAMOND CROSS ... [illegible]

LOST—A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING A note for $50, drawn by T. B. Benson, ... A liberal reward will be paid for its return to this office. NEIL SANDERSON.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT TO SELL MY interest in one of the best businesses ... C. LEIB.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE ... [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT WEBSTER AND ALLEN, 12 CLARK-st. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY—Four-story and basement brick stores, with heavy walls and foundations: ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—LARGE LOTS AT $250, $300, AND ... [illegible] STOREY & GRIFFIN, 140 Clark-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, IN LOTS TO SUIT—200 feet front on West Lake-st., near Union Park; ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOME NEW COTTAGES near Thirty-first-st., ... F. P. FISHER, 118 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—ELEVEN ROOMED house, four blocks from Union Park. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON LONG TIME—LOTS on Mather and Polk-sts., between Desplaines and Halsted-sts. Inquire at No. 125 Dearborn-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 160 MATHER-ST., ON monthly payments; ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON SOUTH SIDE, NEAR ... [illegible] Address OWNER, P. O. Box ...

FOR SALE—TO MEN OF CAPITAL—I WILL SELL 20 feet on North Clark-st., ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—NO. 400 WABASH-AV., NEAR GRACE Church, a fine frame house, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Very cheap. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE NORTH BRANCH ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x175 FEET ON ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50x125 FEET, EAST front, on Kankakee-boulevard. ... [illegible]

... BLANCHARD & RUSSELL, 178 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV., 25 FEET, BEtween Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. ... GEO. M. HIGGINSON, Real Estate office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON THE BOULEVARD, S. W. corner of State-st., by 200 feet deep, at $250 per foot. ... A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 12 rooms, all modern improvements, ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50x180 FT. SOUTHwest corner of Michigan-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ SEC. 6, 38, 14, ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS AT NORTH EVANSTON, Glencoe, Englewood, or Chicago; also houses, offices, and stores for rent, at low rates. C. L. JENKS, 88 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF ACRE LOTS ON ... JAS. WEBB, Room 5 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BROWN & CULVER, AT 150 WASHINGTON-st., Room 12, will give houses and lots to Evanston, ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD, ... SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN EXCHANGE for a farm ... or will sell lots cheap. Address HUNTER, Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—FINE DWELLING house, a dozen rooms, newly finished, modern improvements; rent low. D. GOODWIN, JR., 18 Lake-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 355 WEST WASHINGTON-st., being the second house west of Union Park. Apply at No. 14 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ONE NEW COTTAGE, 45 WISCONSIN-st., ... [illegible]

TO RENT—FINE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, ... [illegible] WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 165 MICHIGAN-av., ... W. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT ... [illegible]

TO RENT—NEW BUILDINGS, NOS. 73 AND 185 ... [illegible]

TO RENT—AT MAYWOOD—A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence, with all modern improvements, ... [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES IN TRIBUNE Fire-proof Building. Apply to W. C. DOW, 15 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE ENTIRE FLOORS, THREE stores, three basements; all with or without power. Cheap until May or longer time. ... SEA & BRUNER, 71 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TO DENTISTS, DOCTORS, OR LAWyers—The finest offices in Chicago, in C. L. Jenks' Building, 88 Clark-st., at very low rents. C. L. JENKS, 88 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE MARBLE FRONT STORE 223 South Clark-st. Also fine offices above in Monroe Building. Inquire at Office No. 5.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, BY A WIDOW lady. Address N 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FRONT ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen at 308 South Dearborn-st., near Harrison.

TO RENT—LARGE PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR; also, one single room, nicely furnished and well cared for. 239 State-st., corner of Adams-st.

TO RENT—2 VERY NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, 2 adjoining rooms, ... 45 Congress-st., near Wabash-av.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST MADISON, Washington, Randolph-st., or vicinity, not above Halsted-st., two furnished rooms, without board, for lady and gentleman. Address, through Post Office, A B C.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER HEAVY SHIPMENT OF BUGGIES, ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, CORNER WABASH-av. and Randolph-st., ... [illegible]

BRING IN YOUR SECOND HAND BUGGIES, CARriages, ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, CORNER WABASH-av. and Randolph-st., ... [illegible]

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, CORNER OF WABASH-av. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—TOP AND NO TOP BUGGIES, OF our own make, ... PENNOYER & CO., Original Novelty Carriage Works, corner Wabash-av. and Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF GENTLE, FIRST-CLASS family carriage horses. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A HORSE AND buggy, ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD WORKING HORSE, suitable for a coal yard or any heavy work. Apply at 88 State-st.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS. BUY YOUR harness at ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

MONEY ADVANCED ON BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL SECOND-HAND buggies, ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY AT ... FLETCHER & LAZEAR.

PASTURAGE—GOOD PASTURAGE, AMPLE shade, ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD JUMP SEAT CARRIAGE or buggy. Call at Room 4, 18 Monroe-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. ... [illegible]

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. ... [illegible]

ST. MARY'S HALL, FARIBAULT, MINN. ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF ABILITY, ... [illegible]

WANTED—50 LABORERS AND TRACKLAYERS, $1.75 and $2.00 per day ... [illegible]

WANTED—AT 7 O'CLOCK P. M., 50 MEN ... [illegible]

WANTED—20 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—25 FARM HANDS, ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 50 RAILROAD laborers for St. Paul, Minn.; free fare. J. LADLER, 262 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS ... [illegible] Apply to S. CHRISTIAN, 262 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, ... [illegible]

WANTED—20 GOOD MEN FOR FARM WORK. Good wages. Apply at No. 1 North Clark-st., ...

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A MAN WITH ... [illegible]

WANTED—100 RAILROAD HANDS FOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DRIVE ... [illegible]

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—500 MEN FOR LAKE SUPERIOR ... [illegible] CO., Agents for D. L. Wells & Co.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN AN OLD ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN ... [illegible]

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND TWO ... [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL THE NEW ... [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—BRIDGE BUILDERS—OLD ... [illegible] BRIDGE CO., No. 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A NO. 1 BOOT BLOCKER IN A wholesale factory at Lafayette, Ind. ... [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMAN barber at PARKER'S, 128 Monroe-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD TINNER. Apply to A. A. SMALL, Hyde Park, ... Office.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG GERMAN ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN LADY—A WIDOW ... [illegible] Address F G H, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—FOUR LIVE GIRLS TO SELL ... [illegible] Call only from 9 to 11 and 2 to 3. ... South Clark-st., Room 5.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash and iron. Apply at 181 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOR COUNTRY, A GENERAL WORK-... [illegible] New Intelligence Office, 187 Monroe-st., ...

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, NEAT GIRL, TO DO general housework, in a private family. ... 29 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART GIRL FOR A family of three. Apply at 258 West ...

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS ... [illegible]

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FROM ... [illegible]

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework ... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ... [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SAMPLE ROOM AND BILLIARD SALOON ... [illegible] 264 South Street.

A BARBER SHOP FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, doing a good business, with three chairs. ...

A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—A chance for capitalists to make money. ... KERR & BORSMEIER, ...

A GOOD BUSINESS CHANCE—A NEW ... [illegible] KILLIAN ...

A GOOD SALOON FOR SALE—... [illegible]

AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED WHOLESALE ... [illegible]

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS FOR SALE ... [illegible]

A GOOD, CLEAN, AND WELL-SELECTED ... [illegible]

CARD—COAL AND IRON PROPERTIES ... [illegible]

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—THE BEST CHANCE ... [illegible]

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—SITUATED AT ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE PADUCAH STAVE FACTORY, situated on the Tennessee River, ... [illegible] JOSEPH E. PEASE, ...

HOTEL FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST ... [illegible] HAMILTON, 126 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS ... [illegible]

ONE OF THE BEST BOOK AND STATIONERY ... [illegible]

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY ... [illegible] CLAFLIN BROS., 161 LaSalle-st.

THE BOSTON LAUNDRY IS FOR SALE ... [illegible]

THE BEST-PAYING DRY GOODS BUSINESS ... [illegible] ARTHUR MARKS ... & Co.'s.

THE BEST FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY ... [illegible]

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL ... [illegible]

$700—IF TAKEN SOON, WILL BUY A ... [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

47 CONGRESS-ST., BETWEEN STATE-ST. AND Wabash-av. ... [illegible]

92 WEST MADISON-ST.—NEW BOARDING house, ... [illegible]

112 EAST ADAMS-ST.—BOARD WITH ... [illegible]

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, ... [illegible]

207 WASHINGTON-ST.—PARTIES ... [illegible]

220 EAST INDIANA-ST.—WANTED, A ... [illegible]

366 OHIO-ST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ... [illegible]

385 WEST MADISON-ST.—OPPOSITE ... [illegible]

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD, AND ... [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IF YOU WANT A FEW BOARDERS ... [illegible]

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN—A PLEASANT ... [illegible]

MACHINERY.

A NEW ENGINE, PORTABLE, ... [illegible]

BLAND'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—GOOD ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE ... [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Additional Facts in the Wharton Poisoning Cases.

GEN. PLEASONTON TO RESIGN.

Assault on a Member of the Sub-Ku-Klux Committee at Yorkville, S. C.

A RAILROAD SUIT COMPROMISED.

Hon. Francis Packenham in Charge of the British Legation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WHARTON POISONING CASE.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A letter was received here, to-day, from the widow of the Mr. Wharton, who, with his daughter, died suddenly some four years since, while on a visit from their home in this city to Mrs. Wharton, of Baltimore, lately arrested there for poisoning General Ketchum. The letter asserts that, at the time of the death of these persons and ever since, she has firmly believed that both her husband and daughter were poisoned by Mrs. Wharton. The reason assigned for this alleged murder was that Mrs. Wharton owed her husband $4,500.

THE FIRE AT THE ARSENAL.

The loss by the late fire at the Arsenal, here, has at last been estimated by the officers in charge at $20,000. This includes the Museum, though it is impossible to fix a money value to the important relics destroyed there, illustrating the nature of the equipments and arms of the principal powers ... The fire is still believed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

ASTRONOMICAL.

A large part of the work of the officers connected with the Naval Observatory here in observing the last eclipse from Sicily and Gibraltar is now in the hands of the printers.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

Judge Wylie, of the District Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction to restrain the Board of Public Works from proceeding under the $4,000,000 loan bill, and set Saturday next for a full hearing of the matter.

PLEASONTON TO RESIGN.

There has been a general understanding about the Treasury to-day that Commissioner Pleasonton will be allowed to resign, and thus settle his controversy with Secretary Boutwell.

DECISIONS AFFECTING CANALBOATS.

For some time past the question has been pending between the Secretary of the Treasury of the policy of compelling canalboats to procure enrolment and license in case they entered navigable waters. It has finally been decided by the Treasury Department that canalboats built for use and not within the meaning of the law, ... [illegible]

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CROPS.

The report of the Department of Agriculture just published, shows that the potato crop will be a full average; the hay crop short, and apples about three-fourths of a good yield.

POSTAL NEWS.

The employes of the Alabama & Chattanooga Railroad having taken possession of the road between York Station and Meridian, the Post Office Department have made mails for Jackson, Meridian, Mobile, and New Orleans. ... [illegible]

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

J. H. Christy, of Athens, Ga., was examined to-day by the Ku-Klux Committee. ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE RAILROAD SUIT COMPROMISED.

The suit of the United States vs. The Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad Company, which has been pending since November, 1869, in the Circuit Court of the United States, has been compromised. ... [illegible]

THE KU-KLUX INVESTIGATION.

Judge Poland, who has been acting as Chairman of the Ku-Klux Committee, left here on Friday for his home in Vermont. ... [illegible]

THE PARDON OF BOWEN.

[illegible]

CARL SCHURZ.

Information has been received from Senator Schurz in denial of the statement that he was connected with the Westliche Post in Missouri.

SENATOR SUMNER.

Mr. Sumner still remains here, in spite of the statements which announce his being with the poet Longfellow.

THE BRITISH LEGATION.

During the absence of Minister Thornton the affairs of the British Legation will be in charge of Hon. Francis Packenham. Mr. Fane, Secretary of the Legation. Sir Edward Thornton will be absent two weeks.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington, D. C., to be a member of the Board of Health, and D. B. Johnson to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

PARDONED.

The President has pardoned G. R. Rinden and F. R. Bowen, of ... [illegible]

INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, July 23.—A Washington special to the Times says: "It is exceedingly probable that the long expected change in the Internal Revenue Office will be consummated within a few days by the resignation of General Pleasonton. ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Rockford—The Hannibal Bridge—False Pretenses.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 23.—A man, boat, containing ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Ravages of ... [illegible]